The Columbian
—AND—
Bloomsburg Democrat.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
IN THE COLUMBIAN BUILDING NEAR THE COURT HOUSE, BY
CHARLES B. BROCKWAY,
Editor and Proprietor.
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JOB PRINTING
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Local notices, twenty cents a line; by the year, ten cents.
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Bloomsburg Directory.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

M. RUPERT, dealer in stoves & tinware, Rupert block, Main st, west of Market. vl-n43

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves and tinware Main street, above court house, vl-n43

CLOTHING, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Main st., 2d door above American House. vl-n43

M. MORRIS, Merchant Tailor and Agent for the New Perham Sewing Machine, corner of Centre and Main sts., over Miller's store. v3-n35

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

P. LUTZ, Druggist and Apothecary. Main st., below the Post Office. vl-n43

DYER BROS., Druggists and Apothecaries, Brower's block Main st. vl-n43

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

E. SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the American House. vl-43

LOUIS BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron sts. vl-43

HENRY ZUPPINGER, Watches, Spectacles & Jewelry &c., Main Street near West st. v3-n15

CATHCART, Watch and Clock Maker, Market street, below Main. vl-n43

BOOTS AND SHOES.

M. BROWN, Boot and Shoemaker, Centre street, rear of Robbins & Eyer's Store. vl-n43

DAVID BETZ, Boot and Shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market. vl-43

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, Bloomsburg. vl-n43

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st, above the Court House. vl-n43

R. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, Exchange Blockover Webb's book store v3-n28

DR. B. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth extracted without pain: Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church, vl-n49

DR. IKELER, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel." v3-n1

G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel." v4-n3

DR. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main st., below Market. vln43

DR. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, south side Main street, below Market. vl-n43

DR. C. RUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician Market street, above Main. vl-n43

DR. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main street. v2-n20

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

MRS. PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, opposite Episcopal Church, Main st, vl-n43

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramsey building Main street, vl-n43

MISS A. D. WEBB, Fancy Goods, Notions, Books, and Stationery, Exchange Block, Main street. vl-n43

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market. vl-n44

MISS. E. KLINE, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main street below Market. vl-n46

MISSES JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' Cloaks and Dress Patterns, southeast corner Main and West sts. vl-n43

THE MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below American House, vln44

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

AMERICAN HOUSE, by John Leacock, Main street, west of Iron street. vl-n43

COLUMBIA HOTEL, by B. Stelter, Main st above Court House. vln

FORKS HOTEL, by T. Bent. Taylor, east end of Main street. vl-43

JOHN LEACOCK, Oyster and Eating saloon, American House, Main st., Baltzer Leacock superintendent. vl-n45

WIDMYER & JACOBY, Confectionery, Bakery and Oyster Saloon, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block, Main street. vl-n43

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

D. C. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

B. SEESHOLTZ, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c., corner Main and Iron streets. v3-n30

D. A. BECKLEY, Boot and Shoe store, books & stationery, Main st., below Market. vl-n43

C. JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc., Main st., below Iron vl-49

B. MENDENHALL, General Stock of Merchandise and Lumber, corner of Main street and Berwick road. vl-n43

FOX & WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block. vl-n43

C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main st., above Court House. vl-n43

J. BROWER, Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., corner Main st. and Court House alley. vl-n43

ROBBINS & EYER, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., cor. Main and Centre sts. vl-n43

J. K. GIRTON, Groceries & Provisions, Main Street below Market. vl-n43

J. K. EYER, Groceries and General Merchandise, Main st., above West. vl-43

M'KELVY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, &c., N. E. cor. Main and Market sts. vl-n43

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, Notions, etc., Exchange Block, Main st. vl-n43

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. WITMAN, Marble Works, one door below Post Office, Main Street. vl-n43

BLOOMSBURG LUMBER CO., manufacturers and dealers in Lumber of all kinds; Planing mill near the railroad. vln46

C. FOSTER, Glue Maker, and White and Fancy Tanner, Scottown. vln47

C. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness-maker, Shive's Block Main Street. vln46

D. W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

E. B. BIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod. n2v19

E. J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st. vl-43

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three story brick, Main Street, west of Market st. vln43

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's Store, Main st. vl-43

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Chemlin's alley, rear of American House. vln43

JOHN A. FUNSTON & CO., mutual and cash mutual fire insurance companies, Brower's Building, Main Street. vl-n43

JACOB DIEFFENBACH, Broom Factory. Orders left at his residence or at Miller & Son's store promptly filled. Best green Western brush used. vl-n48.

JAMES CADMAN, Cabinetmaker and Chairmaker; rooms Main street bel. Iron. v3-n24

W. W. SAMPLE & Co., Machinists, East Bloomsburg, near Lack. R. R. Castings made at short notice. Machinery made and repaired. v2-n23

R. H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms vl-n43

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road. vl-n46

W. PEACOCK Notary Public, northeast corner Main and Market st. vl-n43

W. M. HARB, dealer in furniture, trunks, cedar & willow ware, near the Forks Hotel. vl-n45

Orangeville Directory.

A. & E. W. COLEMAN, Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing goods, Main St., next door to the Brick Hotel. vl-n47

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine. vl-n47

BOWER & HERRING, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber and general Merchandise, Main st. vl-n47

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by Rohr M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine st., vl-n47

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel. vl-n47

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street. vl-n47

H. & C. KELCHNER, Blacksmiths, on Mill Street, near Pine. vl-n47

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker. Main St., below Pine. vl-n47

J. M. HARMAN, Saddle and Harness maker, Main st., oppsite Frame Church. v2n11

SCHUYLER & LOW, Iron founders, Machinists, and Manufacturers of plows, Mill St. vl-n4

MILES A. WILLIAMS &Co., Tanners and Manufacturers of leather, Mill Street. vl-n47

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle. Main St. v2n5.

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine v1n49

Catawissa.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St. Robbins' Building. v2-n18

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician Second St., below Main. v2-n18

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street v2-n12

J. B. KISTLER, "Cattawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets. v2n18

L. KEILER, Billiard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice Cream in season Main St. v2n12

M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise, Dry Goods, Groceries &c. v2-n18

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbander Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street. v2n12

S. D. RINARD, dealer in Stoves and Tin-ware, Main Street. v2n47

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St. v2n12

Light Street.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House. vln46

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, vln46

J. J. LEISER, M. D., Surgeon and Physician. Office at Keller's Hotel. v2n27

PETER ENT, dealer in Dry Goods Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., Main Street. vln45

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches. vln46

Espy.

B. F. REIGHARD, & BRO. dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and general Merchandise. v2n11

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C.S. Fowler, Proprietor. v2n46

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manufactory. Shop on Main Street opposite the Steam Mill. v2n4

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufactory. v2n11

Buck Horn.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise, First store in south end of town. v2-n18

Business Cards.

M. M. L'VELLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Ashland, Schuylkill County Pa.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. sep.30'67

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Main Street below the Court House, Bloomsburg Penn'a.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
☞ OFFICE—Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. [Jan4,'67.

E. J. THORNTON
would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment, mar.5,'69-tf Main St. below Market.

J. B. PURSEL,
HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK
MANUFACTURER,
and dealer in
CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS,
BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS &C.,
which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in the county. Examine for yourselves.
Shop third door below the Court House, Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
nov. 15,'67.

PIMPLES.
The undersigned will cheerfully mail (FREE) to all who wish it the Recipe and full directions of preparing and using a simple and Beautiful Vegetable Balm, that will immediately remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, and all eruptions and impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.
He will also send (FREE) instructions for producing, by very simple means, a luxuriant growth of hair on a baldhead or smooth face in less than thirty days from first application.
The above can be obtained by return mail by addressing THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist.
P. O. Box 5128, 195 Broadway, New Yokr.
Aug. 6,'69-ly.

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER,
W. M. MONROE & CO.,
Rupert, Pa.,
Manufacturers of
POWDER KEGS,
and dealers in all kinds of
LUMBER,
give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

NO NEW DISCOVERY!!!
It has long been known that the old established and well stocked FURNITURE & BEDDING WAREROOMS of H. R. LEWIS, Sr., are the cheapest in the city. He is now selling PARLOR SUITS in PLUSH, HAIR CLOTH, REPS or TERRY. WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS in OIL or VARNISH; COTTAGE FURNITURE, all styles; BEDDING AND MATTRESSES, various sizes, cheaper than auction prices. Come and see, and be convinced. You will save money by giving us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
H. R. LEWIS, Sr.,
1434 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
Next door to cor. of Fifteenth St.
apr17'70-3m.

Philadelphia Directory.

EAGLE HOTEL.
227 NORTH THIRD STREET,
R. D. CUMMINGS, PROPRIETOR.

ESTABLISHED 1793.
JORDAN & BROTHER,
Wholesale Grocers, and Dealers in
SALTPETRE AND BRIMSTONE.
No 249 North Third St.
Philadelphia.

C. H. HORNE. W. S. KING. J. B. SEYBERT.
HORNE, KING & SEYBERT,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
No. 421 Market Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Orders filled promptly at lowest prices.
January 3, 1868.

H. W. RANK'S
WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGAR WAREHOUSE,
No. 146 North Third Street,
Between Cherry and Race, west side.
Philadelphia.

I. H. WALTER,
Late Walter & Kaub,
Importer and Dealer in
CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE,
No. 234 N. Third Street,
Philadelphia.

J. M. KEPHEART,
WITH
BARNES, BRO. & HERRON,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS & FURS,
No. 503 Market Street,
(Above Fifth,)
PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,
Successors to Stroup & Brother,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,
No. 24 North Wharves and 25 North Third St
Philadelphia.

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NO. 128 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
PHOLADELPHI .
oct. 22,'69-1y

WILLIAM FISHER
WITH
THOMAS CARSON & CO.
WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN HOSIERY,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
LINENS & NOTIONS
NO. 18 NORTH FOURTH STREET
Philadelphia.
June 4,'69-6m

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C.
☞ Orders will receive prompt attention.
may 10,67-tf.

Hotels.

COLUMBIA HOTEL.
BY
BERNARD STOHNER.
Having lately purchased and fitted up the well-known Robison Hotel Property, located a
FEW DOORS ABOVE THE COURT HOUSE,
on the same side of the street, in the town of Bloomsburg; and having obtained a license for the same as a
HOTEL AND RESTARANT,
the Proprietor has determined to give to the people visiting the town on business or pleasure,
A LITTLE MORE ROOM.
His stabling also is extensive, and is fitted up to put buggies and carriages in the dry. He promises that everything about his establishment shall be conducted in an orderly and lawful manner; and he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. [my17'67-tf

THE ESPY HOTEL.
ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
The undersigned would inform the travelling public that he has taken the above named establishment and thoroughly refitted the same for the perfect convenience of his guests. His larder will be stocked with the best the market affords. The choicest liquors, wines and cigars always to be found in his bar.
WILLIAM PETTIT.
Apr.23,69-tf Espy, Pa.

BRICK HOTEL,
ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
ROHR M'HENRY, Proprietor.
This well Known House, having been put in thorough repair, is now open to the travelling public. The bar is stocked with the choicest liquors and cigars, and the table will be, at all times, supplied with the delicacies of the season. No pains will be spared to insure the comfort of guests.
Orangeville, dec. 10,'69-tf.

FORKS HOTEL,
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
The undersigned has taken this well known House, lately occupied by George W. Maurer, and has put it in thorough repair with entirely new furniture, &c. Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of guests. The bar always supplied with the best of liquors and cigars.
T. BENT. TAYLOR
mar11'70-6m.

MONTOUR HOUSE
RUPERT, PA.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Proprietor,
This House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of guests. No pains will be spared to ensure the perfect comfort of the travelers. The Proprietor solicits a share of public patronage. The bar will be stocked at all times with fine liquors and cigars.
mar11'70-tf.

BENTON HOTEL.
W. F. PIATT, Proprietor,
BENTON, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
This well known House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of visitors. No pains have been spared to ensure the perfect comfort of guests. The proprietor also runs a Stage from the Hotel to Bloomsburg and intermediate points on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. [may9'70-tf

AGENTS WANTED FOR
Prospectus FREE!
BIBLE LYRICS
A MASTERLY VERSIFICATION OF THE SUBLIME POETRY OF THE BIBLE.
SO pronounced by leading clergymen and laymen of all denominations. Universally admired and highly extolled both for its great intrinsic merit and mechanical finish. A beautiful Prospectus, from a new and original design, showing the different styles of binding, etc., sent absolutely FREE to all accepted as Agents, and a sample copy when desired, at 20 per cent. less than the WHOLESALE PRICE. Exclusive Territory, and the Most Liberal Terms. For full particulars, terms, etc., address
may6'70-tf C. F. VENT, Publisher,
3 Barclay St. New York.

DENTISTRY.
H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,
Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating, silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.
Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side.
Bloomsburg, Jan.31,'67

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office

Choice Poetry.

Lines.

BY GEO. D. PRENTICE.

Sweet moon, I love thee, yet I grieve
To gaze on that pale orb to-night;
It tells me of that last dear eve
I passed with her—my soul's delight.

Hill, vale and wood and stream were dyed
In the pale glory of thy beams,
As forth we wandered, side by side
Once more to tell love's burning dreams.

My fond arm was her living zone,
My hand within her hand was press'd,
And love was in each earnest tone,
And rapture in each heaving breast.

And many a high and fervent vow
Was breathed from her full heart and mine,
While thy calm light was on her brow
Like pure religion's seal and sign.

We knew, alas! that we must part,
We knew we must be severed long,
Yet joy was in each throbbing heart,
For love was deep, and faith was strong.

A thousand memories of the past
Were busy in each glowing breast,
And hope upon the future cast,
Her rainbow lines—and we were blest,

I craved a boon—Oh! in that boon
There was a wild, delirious bliss—
Ah, didst thou ever gaze, sweet moon,
Upon a more impassioned kiss?

The parting came—one moment brief
Her dim and fading form I viewed—
'Twas gone—and there I stood in grief
Amid life's awful solitude.

Tell me, sweet moon, for thou can'st tell,
If passion's still unchanged in her's—
Do thoughts of me her heart still swell
Among her many worshipers?

Say, does she sometimes wander now,
At eve beneath thy gentle flame,
To raise to heaven her angel brow
And breathe her absent lover's name?

Oh, when her gentle lids are wet,
I pray thee, mark each falling gem,
And tell me if my image yet
Is pictured tremblingly in them!

Ay, tell me, does her bosom thrill
As wildly as of yore for me—
Does her young heart adore me still,
Or is that young heart changed like thee?

Oh, let thy beams, that softest shine,
If still my love to her is dear,
Bear to her gentle heart from mine
A sigh, a blessing, and a tear.

Miscellaneous.

Josh Billings' Papers—Remarks.

When a man hain't enny thing to say, then iz a good time tew keep still; there iz but few people who have missed a good opportunity tew ventilate their opinyuns.

Just about az cerimonys creep into one end ov a church, piety creeps out ov the other.

Those who have the fewest failings see the fewest in others.

Pride is az universal as hair on the head—sum are proud of their virtews, and sum of their vices, and sum, having neither themselves, brag on other people's.

Love looks through a telescope; envy through a microscope.

An industrious man is seldom a bad man.

Men will believe their pashuns quicker than they will their consciences, and yet their pashuns are generally wrong, and their consciences alwus right.

It ain't much trouble tew bear the pain of sum body else's lame back, but tew hav the lame back oneself ain't so stylish.

De spising fortune is not a sure way to gain her favors—pipe to her, and she may dance to you.

Take all the *interest* out of this world, and there wouldn't be *friendship* enough left for seed.

Sekrets are a burden, and that is one reason why we are anxious to have sombody help us carry them.

I have seen men so full of vanity that they could not endure the sight ov a peacock with his tail on parade.

The most excrutiating bore I know is excessive politeness.

If I was called to describe Eloquence I should do it az I would a suit of clothes—"*or saitable texture and a perfect fit.*"

Gravity iz no more an evidence ov wisdom than it is ov ill natur.

The greater the man the less hiz virtews appear and the larger hiz faults.

Don't mistake vivacity for wit; there is just as much difference az there iz between light ning and a lightning bug.

No man ever undertook tew alter hiz natur by substituting sum invenshun ov hiz own but what he made a botch job ov it.

Religion in these days is composed ov vanity and piety, and each man and woman iz a better judge of the proportion that I am.

Lovers feed upon mysteries, but after tha are married and the pork and beans are brought on they have a fair chance tew test the real qualitys ov their appetights.

An insult tew one man is an insult tew all, for it may be our turn next.

I don't know ov enny thing that would use the whole ov us up more thoroughly, than tew hev all our wishes gratified.

There is 2 kinds ov obstinacy, obstinacy in the right, and obstinacy in the wrong; one is the strength of a great mind, and the other is the strength of a little one.

Laziness iz like molasses, sweet and sticky.

I think a bear in his claws is preferable tew one with gloves on.

I kant tell now which I admire least an ole coquet or a young prude.

Misanthropy don't pay—there ain't no man living whose hate the world cares a cuss for.

Rash men can be korrekted, but it don't pay to labor with a phool.

The man who has never enjoyed the pleazure of being forgiven haz missed one of the greatest luxurys ov life.

I have seen coquetry that had no more malice in it than a ewe lamb on the green.

When I cum across a man who utters his opinyuns with immense deliberashun, and after they are uttered they don't amount to unything, I write him down "mysterious pnool."

The great cry ov the world now daze is, "What's trumps."

Love is a weakness but it iz the same kind of a weakness that repentence iz, both ov them are creditable to our natures.

A man is his own best friend and worst enemy.

Jealousy is one of love's parasites.

We can endure vices in the young that we should despise in the old—(please make a note of this old phellows.)

Friendship is like earthenware, if it iz broken it can be mended, but love iz like a mirror, once broken, that ends it.

I don't know ov anything on the face of the earth more remorseless than 7 per cent. interest.

There iz a great deal of difference between enduring misfortunes because we expect to, and enduring them because we are obliged to; one is pashiunce, the other is mere sullenness.

An Interview With Gen. R. E. Lee.

David McCrae is furnishing the Glasgow (Scotland) *Herald* with a series of interesting sketches of American men and women. He described his first interview with General Lee as follows:

"When I got back to the hotel, I found that Lee, who was aware of my coming, had already (with a courtesy so conspicuous among a class of Americans), sent a servant to inquire if I had arrived, and to say that he would like to see me at the college.

"On going there after breakfast, I was taken up stairs into the room set aside for the use of the College President.

"A noble looking man, dressed in a gray military coat, who had been writing at a table near the window, rose as I entered. He was tall, straight, and soldier-like, with crisp hair turning white; short trimmed beard, pointed at the chin, and dark imperial looking eyes, very keen and searching. It was Robert E. Lee, the old Confederate commander.

"As the first words of greeting passed between us, there was a hidden sadness in his look which impressed me painfully. He was suffering from ill health at the time; but it was not a look of physical pain. Perhaps it was only my feeling, but it seemed as if the shadow of the past was over him—as if you could read behind the vigilance of his dark eyes the fate of the South, and of the myriads who lay sleeping on the battle fields.

"When I was seated he began to inquire where I had been in the South, and about my journey up—smiling at the somewhat doleful account I had to give him of my experience in the stage from Goshen. He said there was another road I might have taken—the one from Stanton. "But they say whichever road you take, you wish you had taken the other." He had been twice by the Goshen road on horseback. The scenery was very grand.

"He began to speak about Scotland, and said: "You will meet with many of your countrymen here. The Valley of Virginia is peopled with Scotch-Irish—people who have come from Scotland by way of Ireland. They are a fine race. They have the courage and determination of the Scotch, with the Irish dash and intrepidity. They make fine soldiers."

"He said it was an old wish of his to visit this country; but it would never be realized now. Stonewall Jackson had been in Scotland before the war. He had heard him speak of it.

"When some reference was made to the odds against which the South had fought, and the want there was of accurate statistics, I told him it was understood he was preparing a history of the war himself.

"'I have had that in view,' he said; 'but the time has not come for an impartial history. If the truth were told just now it would not be credited.'

"When the books that had already appeared were spoken of, and I mentioned one, the proof-sheet of which, it was asserted, had been submitted to General Grant and himself for revision, he said: 'It is a mistake. I never read a history of the war, nor the biography of any man engaged in it. My own life has been written, but I have never looked into it!' He added after a pause, 'I do not wish to awaken memories of the past.'

"He spoke highly of Sherman's abilities—said Sherman had always been a good soldier.

"He seemed much gratified when I told him of the estimation in which he and Stonewall Jackson had been held from the first by the British people, irrespective of Northern and Southern sympathies. He said, after a pause, 'Jackson lies in the Presbyterian burying ground at the other extremity of Lexington.'"

How People Take Cold.

Not by tumbling into the river and dragging home as wet as a drowned rat; not by being pitched into the mud, or spilled out in the snow in sleighing time; not by walking for hours over shoe-top in mud; not by soaking in the rain without an umbrella; not by scrubbing the floor until the unnameable sticks to you like a wet rag; not by hoeing potatoes until you are in a lather of sweat. These are not the things which gives people colds; and yet they are all the time telling us how they "caught their death of cold by exposure." The time for taking cold is after your exercise; the place is in your own house, or office, or counting house. It is not the act of exercise which gives colds, but the getting cool too quick after the exercising. For example, you walk very fast to get to the railroad station, or to the ferry, or to catch the omnibus, or to make the time for an appointment; your mind being ahead of you, the body makes an extra effort to keep up with it, and when you get to the desired spot you raise your hat and find yourself in a perspiration; you take a seat and feeling quite comfortable as to temperature, you begin to talk with a friend, or if a New Yorker, to read a newspaper, and before you are aware of it, you experience a sensation of chilliness, and the thing is done; you look to see where the cold comes from, and find an open window near you, or a door, or that you have taken a seat at the forward part of the car, and in moving against the wind a strong draft is made through the crevices. After any kind of exercise do not stand a moment at a street corner, for anybody or anything; nor at an open door or window. When you have been exercising in any way whatever, winter or summer, go home at once, or to some sheltered place; and, however warm the room may seem to be, do not at once put off your hat and cloak, but wait awhile—some five minutes or more, and lay aside one thing at a time; thus acting, a cold is impossible. Notice a moment: When you return from a brisk walk and you enter a warm room, raise your hat and your forehead will be moist; let the hat remain a few moments and feel the forehead again, and it will be dry, showing that the room is actually cooler than your body, and that, with out-door clothing on, you have really cooled off soon enough. Many of the severest colds I have ever known men to take were the result of sitting down to a warm meal in a cool room after a long walk, or being engaged in writing have let the fire go out, and their first admonition of it was that creeping chilliness which is the ordinary forerunner of a severe cold. Persons have often lost their lives by writing or reading in a room where there was no fire; although the weather out side was rather comfortable. Sleeping in rooms long unused has destroyed the life of many a visitor or friend. Our splendid parlors and our nice "spare rooms" help to enrich many a doctor.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Newspaper Grumblers.

Grumbling about newspapers is as ancient as newspapers themselves. And notwithstanding the multiplication of these modern conveniences, and the sleepless efforts of publishers to adapt their papers to every variety of taste, and every shade of sentiment, affording, one might think, ample opportunity to readers to suit themselves perfectly, yet there is still as much grumbling about newspapers as there ever was.

We suppose that it does not often occur to the grumblers that possibly they themselves may be at fault, may be unreasonable, may expect many impossibilities, may be out of humor, may have a fit of indigestion or spleen, or may be stupid or unappreciative. It may never occur to them that the men who toil night and day to furnish them with the freshest news, and the greatest variety of information and entertainment, are mortal, and sometimes tire themselves, and get sleepy and cross, and stupid and forgetful, and careless—and need, and deserve, too, some consideration, and even sympathy, from those for whom they unceasingly work.

Fault-finding readers do not consider that everything that is made by human brains and hands, must, of necessity, be imperfect, however strong the desire and however earnest the effort may be to have it faultless. And, above all, they forget that a newspaper cannot be made for general circulation, and yet in everything exactly suit any one person.

A thoroughly good, enterprising paper is like a really well spread dinner table. It contains variety, as well as quantity; something for every taste, and enough of each kind to satisfy any reasonable appetite. It is not expected that any guest at a *table d' hote* should eat of every dish provided. It is not supposed for a moment that every dish will be palatable to every guest, or agree with every one's digestion; but it is thought, and reasonably, too, that from the abundant bill of fare, every guest can select enough of what will be digestible and agreeable to make a substantial and satisfactory meal.

Just so it is with every well edited newspaper. No one man is expected to read everything in the paper, or to like everything if he reads it; but every man is expected to find enough that is good, and useful, and acceptable, and agreeable, in the ample columns spread out before him, to be a full equivalent for what the paper costs him; and if he happens to find in the *carte* an article which offends his taste, or is in opposition to his views, he has just to let that alone, and leave it for another whom it will just suit, and for whose taste it was gotten up. In choosing his paper one should do just as he does in choosing his restaurant—he should select one whose general style suits him, and when his taste changes, or the character of the parlor deteriorates, he should change and try another, but never fret or vex his neighbors by grumbling or scolding about his daily paper, which, after all, is about as necessary for his comfort as his dinner.—*Boston Traveler.*

SNAKES' ANTIPATHY TO FIRE.—There is in Brazil a very common poisonous snake, the surucu, respecting which the inhabitants relate the following facts:—They say that such is the antipathy of this reptile to fire, that when a fires is made in the clearing away of woods, they rush into it, scattering it with their tails till it is extinguished, even becoming half-roasted in the attempt; and that when an individual is passing at night with a torch, they pass and repass him, lashing him with their tails till he drops it, and the snake is immediately found closely coiled round the extinguished torch. The greatest enemy of this snake is an immense lizard, five and six feet long. It is said that when the snake succeeds in effecting a bite, the lizard rushes into the woods, eats some herb, and returns to the conflict, which almost invariably terminates in its favor.

AT Augusta, Wisconsin, the clergymen have recommended the people to regulate their private devotions by "the blowing of the half-past 11 whistle at the steam mill."

MT. WASHINGTON, in New Hampshire, still has snow banks twenty feet deep.

Who would be a Boy Again.

In company one evening, when the song "Would I were a Boy Again," was called for, a gray headed "old boy" discoursed thus:

A boy again! Who would be a boy again if he could? to have the measles, itch and mumps; to get kicked by the bigger boys and scolded by older brothers; to stub toes; to have the belly ache from swallowing cherry stones; to have chapped hands and frozen toes; to slip upon the ice; to do chores; to get your ears boxed by a thick headed school master; to be made to stand up as the "dunce" for the amusement of the whole school; to have visitors to come to school and tell how miserably weak and stupid you were when you were born, and to ask you what would have become of you at that interesting time in life, if your parents had not been so kind to you; to eat at the second table when company comes; to set out cabbage plants and thin corn because you are little, and consequently it would'nt make your back ache so much; to be made to go to school when you don't want to; to get spelled down in school; to loose your marbles; to have your sled broken; to get hit in the eye with frozen apples and soggy snow balls; to cut your finger; to lose your knife; to have a hole in the seat of your only pair of pants when your pretty cousin from the city comes to see you; to be called a coward at school if you don't fight; to be whaled at home if you do fight at school; to be struck after a little girl and dare not tell her; to have a boy too big for you to lick, tell you that your sweetheart squints; to have your sweetheart cut you dead, and affiliate with that boy John Smith, whom you hate particularly because he set your nose out of joint the week before; to be made to go to bed when you know you ain't a bit sleepy; to have no fire crackers on the Fourth of July no skates on Christmas; to want a piece of bread and butter with honey and get your ears pulled; to be kept from the circus when it comes to town, and when all the other boys go; to get pounded for stealing roasting ears; to get run by bull dogs for trying to nip water melons; to have the canker rash, catechism, stone bruises; to be called upon to kiss old women that visit your mother; to be scolded because you like Maggie Love better than your own dear sisters; to be told of a scorching time little boys will have who tell lies, and are not like George Washington; to catch your big brother kissing the pretty school ma'am on the sly, and wish you were big, so you could kiss her too, and—and—why, *who'd be a boy again?*

A Dangerous Enemy of Young Trout.

Seth Green, the noted pisciculturist, has been for a long time puzzled by the terrible destruction of very small trout, and his investigations have at length resulted as follows:

"There is a small worm which is a favorite food of trout and many other kinds of fish. This worm is the greatest enemy which the young fry have. It spins a web in the water to catch young fish, just as a spider does on land to catch flies. I have seen them make the web and take the fish. The web is as perfect as that of the spider, and as much mechanical ingenuity is displayed in its construction. It is made as quickly and in the same way as a spider's, by fastening the threads at different points and going back and forth until the web is finished. The threads are not strong enough to hold the young trout after the umbilical sac is absorbed, but the web will stick to the fins and get around the head and gills and soon kills the fish. I have often seen it on the young trout, and it has been a great mystery, and caused me many hours, days and weeks of wonder to find out what was wound around the heads and fins of my young trout and killed them. I did not find out until lately, while watching recently hatched whitefish. These are much smaller than the trout when they begin to swim, and they were caught and held by the web. I found ten small whitefish caught in one web in one night. The web was spun in a little whitefish preserve, into which I had put one hundred young fish. The thread spun by this worm seem to be much finer than the common spider's web, and they are not visible in the water until the sediment collects upon them. They can then be seen very plainly. These webs can not be spun where there is much current, and can be easily seen in still water by a close observer."

COOKING A MAN.—If any one looks forward to being eaten by cannibals, he may wish to be informed how he is likely to be cooked. It is a comfort to know that the savages who may devour him are by no means devoid of refinement in their culinary disposition. Some French soldiers were lately taken prisoners by the Canaks, and one of them was killed and eaten. His comrades describe the process: The Canaks first decapitate the victim, a matter of no small difficulty, considering the bluntness of their hatchets. Ten to fifteen blows are necessary. The body is then hung up to a tree by the feet

The Columbian
—AND—
Bloomsburg Democrat.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday Morning, June 10, 1870.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation of any paper published in Northern Pennsylvania, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

Electoral Reform In Illinois.

The Illinois Constitutional Convention which met at Springfield in December last, concluded the performance of its duties and adjourned finally on the 13th of May. The amended constitution for the State, as formed by the Convention, is to be submitted to a popular vote for adoption or rejection on the first Saturday in July, at which time also eight additional propositions of amendment are to be submitted severally to a like vote. An ingenious and convenient plan was provided by the convention for taking the sense of the people upon all the questions submitted, by means of a single ticket. The tickets or ballots properly prepared are to be distributed by the Secretary of State and the County Clerks, and upon their face are to indicate clearly and separately an affirmative vote for each of the propositions to be passed upon—first, the new or amended Constitution, and next, in their order, the several separate amendments proposed. Whenever the voter shall strike off or erase from his ballot either one of the propositions, his vote is to be counted as given against it, otherwise in its favor. Thus *nine* distinct questions can be passed upon by the people, though precisely the same form of ballot will be furnished to each voter.

We believe that very valuable amendments have been proposed by the Convention and that most of them deserve that approval by the people which they will doubtless receive. But the work of the Convention is particularly interesting to us and should receive general attention outside of Illinois, because it includes several provisions intended and well calculated to secure electoral reform in that State. One of these was published by us some weeks since when first agreed to in Convention, and we are now gratified to learn that it was retained among the general amendments. We refer to the third section of the eleventh article which is in the following language:

"The General Assembly shall provide by law, that in all elections for directors or managers of incorporated companies, every stockholder shall have the right to vote, in person or by proxy, for the number of shares of stock owned by him, for as many persons as there are directors or managers to be elected, or to cumulate said shares and give one candidate as many votes as the number of directors multiplied by his number of shares shall equal, or to distribute them on the same principle among as many candidates as he shall think fit; and such directors or managers shall not be elected in any other manner."

There are, probably, several thousand corporate companies in Illinois to the elections of which this important amendment will apply; for it searches out all such bodies in the State, without exception, and applies to them the hand of reform. Hereafter, a mere majority, a clique or a combination of stockholders in an Illinois corporation, will not be allowed to exclude their co-stockholders from all voice in the management of the corporation, nor will a minority of stockholders holding a majority of stock be allowed to do so. The selfishness, rapacity and mismanagement of corporate bodies, and secrecy, intrigue and corruption in the proceedings of their officers, will receive an important and necessary check. All the stockholders will be able to represent themselves in the board of management, thus securing to themselves at all times full knowledge of the corporate proceedings and of the administration of the funds which they have invested. And they will be enabled more perfectly to protect their own interests in the corporation and to prevent the growth of abuses.

The first election for circuit judges in the county of Cook (which includes the city of Chicago) is, by a clause of the Schedule to the Constitution, to be upon the principle of the limited vote. Three judges are to be chosen and it is provided, "that at said election in the county of Cook, no elector shall vote for more than two candidates for circuit judge." It follows from this clause that a minority exceeding one-third of the voters of Chicago can elect one of the three judges.

But the most interesting amendment on the subject of electoral reform proposed by the Convention, relates to the choice of Representatives to the Legislature. This is submitted to a separate vote and, if agreed to, is to take its proper place in the legislative article of the Constitution. It is as follows:

"The House of Representatives shall consist of three times the number of the members of the Senate, and the term of office shall be two years. Three Representatives shall be elected in each senatorial district at the general election in the year A. D. 1872, and every two years thereafter. In all elections of Representatives aforesaid, each qualified voter may cast as many votes for one candidate as there are Representatives to be elected, or may distribute the same or equal parts thereof among the candidates as he shall see fit, and the candidates highest in votes shall be declared elected."

Under this amendment a minority of voters in a district exceeding in number one-fourth of the whole vote, can elect one of the three Representatives from the district. The manner of voting is distinctly shown by the following clause from the fourth section of the Bloomsburg act, approved 4th March 1870:

"When three persons are to be chosen each voter may give one vote to each of three candidates, two votes to one candidate and one to another, one vote and a half to each of two candidates, or three votes to one."

The principle applied is simply this; that each voter shall be allowed to distribute or concentrate his three votes as he shall think proper, and that candidates highest in vote shall be declared elected. Practically, whenever one party is clearly in a majority in a district but not able to poll a three-fourths vote, its members will nominate and vote for two candidates only, and the minority will nominate and vote for one and all the candidates voted for will be elected. No candidate will be beaten and both classes of voters will be fairly represented. This will be the ordinary case but exceptional cases are fully provided for. When the majority shall be strong enough to poll a three-fourths vote they will vote for and elect three candidates, or the whole number to be chosen. When parties are about equal in strength, or each may indulge the of expectation of attaining a majority vote, each will nominate and support two candidates and whichever one shall poll a majority of votes will elect both their candidates while the minority will elect but one. In this case it will be certain from the outset that each party will carry one of their candidates, and there will be a fair test of strength between them upon the election of a second one. But one candidate will be beaten and both parties will be represented as nearly as may be in proportion to their respective numbers. Again, when there shall be three parties or interests in a district struggling for representation, it will probably happen that each will obtain one representative, or that one of them will obtain two and another one representative, whereas under the old plan of voting one party or interest will be likely to obtain the whole three *upon a mere plurality vote*. In other words, a *minority* of voters may now, in many cases, elect their whole ticket and the majority of voters be left without any representative whatever. Finally, the new plan allows the voter to discriminate between candidates in giving them his support. He can in voting for two candidates express the relative strength of his desire for the election of each, by *giving one of them two votes* and the other one. In some cases this will be a valuable and convenient privilege, and its exercise will tend to the certain success of the best men among candidates where all cannot be elected.

The allowance of *half-votes* in the new plan is one of its best features and will secure its convenient working and promote its ultimate popularity. This feature, however, is rather for the convenience of the majority than of the minority, and is not indispensable to the new plan. The majority can vote in either one of three ways:

1st. Give single votes to each of three candidates, which is the old plan;

2nd. Give one and a half votes to each of two; or

3rd. Have one half their voters give two votes to A. and one to B. and the other half two votes to B. and one to A.

Whenever their vote shall not exceed three-fourths of the whole vote of the district, they cannot reasonably or safely support three candidates. If with a weaker vote than three-fourths they shall attempt to elect the whole three Representatives, the minority may take advantage of the dispersion of their vote and carry a second Representative. In all ordinary cases, therefore, the majority will support but two candidates. They will not run a third candidate simply that he may be beaten, and incur at the same time the danger of losing one of the Representatives to which they are entitled and have power to elect.

Assuming, then, that in all ordinary cases, guided by reason and self-interest the majority will support but two candidates, the question remains—in which one of the two ways above mentioned shall they vote for them? It will be quite possible for the majority to divide their votes territorially or otherwise into two equal, or nearly equal divisions and use two forms of ticket at the election. Half their voters giving A. two votes and B. one, and the other half giving B. two and A. one, the whole strength of the party will be economized and distributed equally to the two candidates. No strength will be wasted or misapplied. But this plan will be inconvenient to the majority even when the proper result shall be exactly secured, which will not always be completely certain. We think, therefore, that this particular mode of majority voting will be found much less satisfactory in practice than the other, above referred to, which involves the use of half-votes. When every majority voter shall divide his three votes equally between two candidates, giving a vote and a half to each, there can be no doubt that the object aimed at—the full and economical use of party power in the election—will be reached, and reached too without trouble or inconvenience. The preparation of a ticket reading as follows:

John Jones, 1½ votes,
William Brown, 1½ votes,

will be within the competency of any person who can read and write, and its intelligent use by voters a matter of course. As to counting such votes, the question of convenience is equally clear. The election officers will copy upon their tally-papers from the first ticket drawn from the box, the names of the candidates with the figures attached (it will be convenient to enclose the latter in small circles with a pen) and will then take down that and successive tickets in scores of five towards the right according to the common practice. The figures 1½ will thus constitute a sign of value for the strokes which follow, and after summing up the latter, fifty per cent. will be added to make up the true total of votes. Thus, if eighty such tickets are counted to a candidate, the score will be carried out—80 plus 40=120 votes, which will be placed to the credit of such candidate upon the return.

We have been thus particular in our explanation of the uses and convenience of fractional votes, because some persons may suppose that their allowance will produce difficulty or embarrassment at popular elections. No such result will follow.

The men of the Illinois Convention deserve the thanks of the whole country for their action in behalf of electoral reform. But special credit is due to Mr. Medill of the *Chicago Tribune*, who as chairman of the Committee on Electoral and Representative Reform in the Convention, took the lead in argument and labor to secure the passage of those propositions of amendment to which we have referred. He had the cordial assistance of Hon. O. H. Browning, former Secretary of the Interior, and of other able and worthy colleagues in the Convention, but to him above all others the principal honor is due of the good and timely work already accomplished in his State.

A SUBTERRANEAN lake has recently been explored eight miles from Lancaster; it is seventy feet below the surface and is seventy feet long by forty broad, imbedded in solid limestone without any apparent inlet or outlet. Blind fish inhabit it.

That Reverend Scalawag.

The notorious clerical rascal, B. F. Whittemore, who was ignominiously kicked out of the House of Representatives, a short time since, for selling cadet-ships, has just been re-elected by a majority, as he states, of over 8000. When a man becomes so unutterably degraded, that even Republican Representatives refuse to sit with him, and when he can find only such an one as B. F. Butler for his champion, his position is deplorable. But this thick-skinned scoundrel with the prefix of Reverend, has the audacity to return to his black constituency, get re elected and then apply for admission to that House from which he was so recently expelled as being a degradation to the body. No wonder that certain of the members are disgusted and that Mr. Logan calls his re-election an insult to the House. Truly it is an insult, but his presence there is not only an affront to the House, but an outrage on the whole country. It is a shame that a man whose proper sphere of labor should be for the Government in a vastly different capacity, should be allowed to aid in making laws for the governance of decent people.

We do most heartily pray that the Members of the House may so continue in their righteous indignation, as to utterly refuse the request of this man to be admitted. Better a thousand times that the district be totally unrepresented than that such a mockery of a statesman as he be permitted to do so. Carpet-bagger, hypocrite, and swindler, he should be consigned to the obscurity which he merits, if nothing more severe, although merited, be done to him.

The Election in Washington.

The municipal election in Washington city has resulted in a great triumph of the conservatives. Emery defeats Sayles J. Bowen, by a handsome majority, carrying the councils with him. The latter was a pet of the intense and bitter radicals, who strained every nerve to secure his election. Forney daily poured out leading editorials in the *Chronicle*, and nightly addressed negro meetings in his behalf. Radical members of Congress abandoned their duties in the House to canvass for Bowen. They told the negroes that the salvation of the republican party depended on the result, and threatened the citizens with hostile legislation if they should dare to thwart the will of the majority in Congress. So deep was the anxiety to elect Bowen that Secretary Boutwell became a censor of the press, and dismissed an editor from the desk in his department for publishing a criticism of Bowen and some of his partisans. All the employees of the government were turned out on election day to swell the vote of the radical candidate. But the result is a crushing defeat. The Democrats were united in the support of Emery, who received, besides, the votes of many conservative Republicans and intelligent negroes.—*Patriot.*

How the House of Representatives Elects its Members.

A THREE MINUTES SPEECH.

The following are the remarks, Mr. Brooks, of New York, was allowed to make in the House.

"Mr. Speaker, I avail myself of the three minutes allowed me, not to discuss this case, but to state the facts as presented before the House this morning. On the early assembling of the House and almost immediately after the reading of the Journal when a quorum of the House was not present, *and without a moment's consideration on the part of members*, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Cessna,) acting as chairman of the sub-Committee of Elections, availed himself of the confusion and disorder to smuggle a man into this House as a member—I use the language deliberately—and to place us in such a parliamentary position that it is impossible, under the case to retrace our steps, but by general consent (which Mr. Cessna will not give.)

That is the fact, and I wish that fact to go before the country. *No quorum, no order in the House, but general disorder and confusion.* Without any understanding or discussion whatsoever on this subject, a member—assuming to be from South Carolina—is forced before this House, to be sworn in by the Speaker, who has only 9,807 votes, against a Democratic candidate, who has 14,098 votes. Talk to me hereafter, as a member from New York, of fraudulent elections!

Never, never in the worst wards of New York, amid the most depraved of its population, was a fraud perpetrated like this, which this House perpetrates at its bar to day, in attempting to smuggle in here a man having 9,000 votes against a Democrat having 14,000 votes. Let my colleague from New York, (Mr. Davis,) who is now in my eyes, before he attempts to correct frauds in New York elections, let him correct the fraudulent elections made here in this House, from Kentucky, from Louisiana, from South Carolina and elsewhere. There is not a fraudulent poll in all New York; there is not a repeater; there is not a scoundrel there who defies the law, or the Constitution of the country, there is nothing there so infamous as the action of the majority upon the party in the minority here, by forcing upon this House another member elected by nobody, from nowhere, having no constituency, and representing nothing whatsoever.

Sir I denounce these frauds from the Committee of Elections before the country with all the vigor I am capable of. *This is no longer a representative Government.* This House no longer represents the people of this country. *It is a packed Congress. It is a fraudulent House.* It is elected by device and cheatery and contrivances such as have been exhibited this very morning at the bar of this House, here upon this floor—a man with 9,000 votes against a Democrat with 14,000 votes smuggled in here without a word of discussion whatever.

The Speaker—The gentleman's time has expired."

The member was sworn in by Speaker Blaine, and offsets with his vote the vote of any other member from any State. How can Congress count frauds in New York or elsewhere, when thus perpetrating the most rascally of frauds and tricks?)

OUR friend Orr Melick, of Light Street, last week caught a trout in Fishing Creek 19 *inches long*. He has it at his residence alive.

ANOTHER GLORIOUS VICTORY!

SET 'EM UP AGAIN!

HOW ARE YOU XVth AMENDMENT!

Oregon has placed herself in line of battle with New York and Connecticut.

NEW YORK, June 8.—A Washington special to the evening papers says that Oregon has gone Democratic beyond peradventure. Republican dispatches admit that not only the State but the legislature has gone democratic, which gives them the United States Senator by a handsome majority. The democratic Governor is elected by from fifteen hundred to two thousand majority.

In 1868 Seymour had only 165 majority. Now, Democrats of Pennsylvania, arouse to action;—emulate your brethren in other States, and Pennsylvania will be redeemed.

Congressional.

THURSDAY, June 2.—In the Senate, yesterday, the Committee on the Judiciary reported adversely, among other measures, the joint resolution declaring void any action of a State Legislature relating to constitutional amendments after the Secretary of State has received evidence of their ratification by three-fourths of the States. The matter was postponed indefinitely.

In the House, the bill to reduce internal taxes was taken up. In the course of debate upon certain penalties, Mr. Schenck said it was the intention of the Committee of Ways and Means to abolish the system of spies and informers and to allow no moieties.

FRIDAY, June 3.—In the Senate, yesterday, at the close of the morning hour the Franking bill came up as unfinished business, but a general indisposition to consider the subject was manifest, and it was laid aside.

The Indian Appropriation bill was then taken up, and Mr. Morrill, of Maine, made a statement showing the cost of the civil and military service on the frontier. Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, urged severe measures as necessary to teach the Indians they were not sovereign over the territory they occupied. The amendments of the Committee were all adopted.

The House was engaged mainly with the income tax clause of the Tax bill. The debate was long, and somewhat exciting. Several important amendments were offered, and an agreement made that the vote should be taken today. The most important of the amendments are: By Mr. Judd, to confine the tax to invested capital, and exclude profits and incomes; and by Mr. Morgan, to fix a tax of five per cent. on incomes derived from bonds, notes, mortgages and other securities between $1,000 and $10,000, seven per cent, between $10,000 and $30,000, and eight per cent over $30,000.

SATURDAY, June 4.—In the Senate, Mr. Sumner offered a resolution calling upon the President, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interests, for any information in the Department of State concerning a reported persecution and massacre of the Israelites in Roumania. He said the reports were so absolutely horrible that it was but natural to suppose them greatly exaggerated.

In the House, a resolution in relation to the reported massacre of Jews in Turkey was referred. The bill to reduce internal taxes was taken up. The first vote was taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Cox to reduce the rate of the income tax from 5 to 3 per cent. On a division the vote was 89 to 84. The yeas and nays were then called, and the amendment was agreed to—yeas 115, nays 74. Another amendment was agreed to, increasing the amount of exemption to $2,000, and also one limiting the deduction for house rent to $500.

SENATE.

JUNE 7.—The joint resolution for an increase of pay of assistant census marshals was taken up, amended and passed as amended. It provides that the increase shall not exceed fifty per cent. of the present compensation, nor shall the entire compensation be more than $8 a day, exclusive of mileage, for time actually employed; additional allowance to be made when, by reason of the sparseness of population, the compensation allowed by law is not sufficient.

HOUSE.

A resolution instructing the committee of Ways and Means to report at the earliest practicable moment a bill abolishing the tariff on coal, so as to secure that important article of fuel to the people free from all taxation.

JUNE 8.—In the Senate, yesterday, the Indian Appropriatio bill was taken up. The bill for the removal of the Osage Indians from Kansas, and the sale of the lands held in trust for them to settlers, was offered as an amendment A debate ensued, at the close of which the amendment was rejected by 17 to 25.

In the House, Mr. Garfield's Financial bill, "to increase banking facilities, and for other purposes," was taken up, and occupied the entire afternoon session. The Senate amendment to the Census bill, authorizing an increase of census takers, was passed.

MONDAY, June 6.—In the Senate, yesterday, a memorial and resolutions of Israelites of Indianapolis Ind., calling attention to the Roumania massacre, and requesting the interposition of the President in behalf of the persecuted people, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. A resolution calling on the President for information on this subject was adopted, after some discussion.

In the House, after the presentation of petitions and reports, a resolution relating to the persecution of the Israelities in Roumania was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The bill to reduce the taxes was then taken up, and the House proceeded to vote on the amendments to the section relating to the income tax. The amendment reducing the rate from five to three per cent, was adopted by a yea and nay vote of 114 to 77. An amendment making the amount exempt from taxation $2,000 was adopted by 138 to 52. That limiting the amount of exemption for house rent to $500 was also agreed to by 95 to 45. That providing that the income tax shall not continue or be collected after 1870 was rejected by 72 to 106.

Latest News.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 6.—Yesterday afternoon about one o'clock a fire broke out, which spread with alarming rapidity through the richest quarter of the city. The flames were first discovered in an old building in Pera, on the north side of the Golden Horn. A strong wind was blowing at the time, and the fire quickly communicated to the adjoining buildings. The efforts of the firemen and citizens to stop the progress of the flames were futile, and in a few hours the residences of the English, American and Portugese ambassadors and consulates, Naona theatre, many churches and mosques, thousands of houses, and the richest stores and shops in the city were reduced to ashes. The loss of life by falling walls has been fearful. It is estimated that at least thirty people have been killed or injured by this cause alone. The loss is incalculable. The fire at this hour (noon) is still burning fiercely, and the excitement of the people beggars description.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The majority for Emery, the reform candidate for mayor, is 3,214. Total vote polled, 16,978, falling only 973 behind the registration estimate. The Bowen republicans elect two aldermen and five common councilmen, of whom two are colored. Of the Emery republicans elected five are colored. The Emerytes are largely in the majority in the common council, while in aldermen, with those holding over, there is a tie.

OVER A MILLION DOLLARS LIABILITIES.

BOSTON, June 7.—Gorham Gray, the cotton dealer who recently failed, publishes a card this morning that his firm were largely in "futures" as well as in "spot" cotton, and in consequence of the decline in "futures" he was called upon for margins, hence the failure. His gross liabilities are $1,400,000 and net liabilities $850,000.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—An informal canvass of the House shows that Whittemore can hardly get the seat in the House to which his negro constituents have returned him. The members generally say that they cannot consistently vote to admit him when they have voted in the same session that he is unworthy to represent the people in Congress. General Logan takes his position and says Whittemore's election is an insult to the House.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—Charley Brown, who was recently arrested in New York for the Germantown burglary, was to-day sentenced to *twenty-four years* imprisonment in the penitentiary.

COLUMBUS, June 7.—A decision was rendered in the Supreme Court that the inmates of the Soldiers' Home are not entitled to the privilege of voting, on the ground that they are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States and not residents of States, within the meaning of the Constitution.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—The residence of Benjamin H. Brewster was entered by burglars last night, who administered chloroform to Mr. Brewster and robbed the premises of plate and jewelry valued at $2,000.

LEWISTON, Me., June 4.—To-day is the hottest of the season, the mercury standing at 94°. This is almost unprecedented for this date.

MARRIAGES.

M'HENRY—RHONE—On the 28th ult., at New Columbus, by Rev. Dr. James L. Killgore, Mr. Ashbel McHenry and Miss Hannah Rhone, both of Benton, Columbia county, Pa.

DEATHS.

LEMONS—On the 24th ult., in Fishingcreek twp, Michael Lemons, aged 53 years.

MORDON—On June 1st, in Greenwood, Daniel D. Mordon, aged 4 years, 3 mos. and 7 days.

Bloomsburg Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$1.25
Rye "	1 00
Corn "	1 00
Oats, "	50
Flour per barrel	7 00
Cloverseed	8 00
Flaxseed	2 05
Butter	23
Eggs	18
Tallow	10
Potatoes	25
Dried Apples	2
Hams	22
Sides and Shoulders	17
Lard per pound	20
Hay per ton	18 00
IRON—	
No. 1 Scotch pig	$42
No. 2 " "	$40
Bloom	$55
LUMBER.	
Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " " " (one inch)	18@20
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	8 00
" " " 2 "	7 00
Siding " " ft.	18 00

Philadelphia Markets.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	$4.50@ 4.75
Northwestern extra	5.25@ 6.12½
Northwestern family	5.50@ 5.87½
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	5.75@ 6.25
Pennsylvania and Western extra	5.75@ 6.37½
Pennsylvania and Western family	9.50@11.00
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	11.50@12.25
Rye flour	5.25
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ⅌ bus	$1.35@ 1.38
Southern " "	1.35
Western " "	$1.3 @1.35
White "	$1.40
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ⅌ bus	$1.06@1.08
CORN—Yellow, "	$1.18
White, "	$1.17@1.17
OATS—⅌ bus	62@63c
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ⅌ bbl	$23.50
Mess Beef	$24.00
Dressed Hogs, ⅌ lb	8½@9c
Smoked Hams "	17@18c
Shoulders ⅌ lb	12c
Lard, ⅌ lb	16c@16½c
SEEDS—Cloverseed ⅌ bus	8.00@ 8.25
Timothyseed ⅌ bus	3.75@4.25
Flaxseed "	$2.20
CATTLE—Beef Cattle ⅌ lb	10@10½
Cows, ⅌ head	$40@65
SHEEP—⅌ lb	5½@6c
HOGS—⅌ 100 lbs	$12.50@13.00

The Living Machine.

Injure the main spring of a watch and every portion of the works becomes disordered. The human stomach is to the human system what that elastic piece of metal is to a chronometer. It influences the action of the other organs, and controls, to a certain extent, the whole living machine. The comparison may be carried further: for as the weakness or other imperfections of the main spring is indicated on the face of the timepiece, so also is the weakness or other disorder of the stomach betrayed by the face of the invalid. The complexion is sallow or faded, the eyes are deficient in lustre and intelligence, and there is a worn, anxious expression in the whole countenance which tells as plainly as written words could do, that the *great nourishing organ* whose office it is to minister to the wants of the body, and to sustain and renew all its parts, is not performing its duty. It requires renovating and regulating, and to accomplish this end Hostetter's Stomach Bitters may be truly said to be *the one thing needful*. The broken main spring of a watch may be replaced by a new one, but the stomach can only be repaired and strengthened, and this is one of the objects of the famous vegetable restorative which for eighteen years has been waging a successful contest with dyspepsia in all climates. As a specific for indigestion it stands alone. When the resources of the pharmacopœia have been exhausted, without, at best, doing more than mitigating the complaint, a course of this wholesome and palatable, yet powerful, stomachic effects a perfect and permanent cure. In all cases of dyspepsia the liver is more or less disordered, and upon this important gland, as well as upon the stomach and bowels, the Bitters act with singular distinctness regulating and reinvigorating every secretive and assimilating organ on which bodily and mental health depend. [je3'70-4m.

Candidates for Nomination.

The following gentlemen have been mentioned for nomination to the several County Offices to be filled by election the present year, and their names will be presented for the consideration of the Democratic County Convention:

SHERIFF.

EMANDUS UNANGST,
FISHINGCREEK TOWNSHIP.

JAMES LAKE,
SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL R. KLINE,
SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

REES J. MILLARD,
SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

AARON SMITH,
BERWICK TOWNSHIP.

I. K. KRICKBAUM,
BENTON TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM APPLEMAN,
BENTON TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM EYER,
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

JOHN R. YOHE,
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL CREASY,
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

COMMISSIONER.

HIRAM J. REEDER,
CATAWISSA TOWNSHIP.

MINNER HILE,
CATAWISSA TOWNSHIP.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

L. L. EDWARDS, Physician and Surgeon, Main St., next door to Good's Hotel. vi-n34

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF MICHAEL LEMON, DEC'D.
Letters testamentary on estate of Michael Lemon, late of Fishingcreek twp., Columbia co., dec'd., have been granted by the Register of said county to Cyrus B. White, of Fishingcreek twp. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Executor in Columbia county, Pa. Those indebted to the estate either on note, judgment, mortgage or book account will make payment to the Executor without delay. CYRUS B. WHITE, Executor.
je10'70-6w.

WIDMYER & JACOBY
EXCHANGE BLOCK, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
are agents for the sale of Brookway's justly celebrated Cream and old stock Ales, which they will sell as cheap as country brewed ales; whole and half barrels constantly on hand. Ales sent to private families by Widmyer & Brookway, 345 to 349 East Eleventh Street, New York City.
Bloomsburg, June 10, 1870-tf.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Proposals will be received until June 18th, 1870, at the Commissioners' office in Bloomsburg for building a roof to the bridge over Fishing Creek, at the mouth of Hemlock Creek. Proposals to state price per thousand for shingling and lathing, material to be furnished by the Commissioners.
DAVID YEAGER, }
W. GRIER QUICK, } Commissioners.
CYRUS ROBBINS, }
Attest: WM. KRICKBAUM, Clerk.
Bloomsburg, June 10, 1870-2t.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
HAY RAKE
IN THE MARKET,
MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY
N. W. SAMPLE & CO.,
COLUMBIA IRON WORKS, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
CALL AND EXAMINE IT.
Bloomsburg, June 10, 1870-tf

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., will be sold at public sale on the premises, on SATURDAY, July 2nd, 1870, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, by Isaac Tyler, guardian of the persons and estates of John Tyler, Mary Emma Tyler and Hellen Elizabeth Tyler, minor children of Susan Tyler, late of Wilkes-Barre, in the county of Luzerne, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, three undivided fourth parts of certain real estate, situate in East Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by an alley, on the east by an alley, on the south by a lot of Jacob Edgar, and on the west by Iron street, containing 102 feet on said Iron street, and extending back of an equal breadth to said alley on the east, whereon are erected a

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

and frame stable. The remaining undivided fourth part of said real estate will be sold at the same time and place by the eldest son of said Susan Tyler, deceased, so that the purchaser will get a good title to the whole of said real estate. The said real estate will be sold together, or in two lots to suit purchasers. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the town of East Bloomsburg, and county aforesaid.
WELLINGTON H. ENT, Clerk.
☞ TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money, at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation *nisi*, and to be secured by judgment, bond and mortgage, on the premises. ISAAC TYLER,
Bloomsburg, June 10, 1870. Guardian.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, Pa., on SATURDAY, July 2nd, 1870, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, Mary Rupp, Administratrix of George Rupp, late of Roaring Creek township, in said county, deceased, will expose to public vendue on the premises all that

CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Roaring Creek township, said county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone and running thence by lands of John Heinbrook, south eighty-seven degrees west, one hundred and forty-four perches and eight-tenths to a stone; thence by lands of John Hughes, north nine and a half degrees west, one hundred and three perches to a stone; thence by lands of Jacob Fisher, north, eight and a half degrees east, fifty-two perches to a stone; thence by lands of George Bitner, south, eighteen degrees east, thirteen and eight-tenths perches to a stone, thence north seventy-nine and three-quarter degrees east, ninety-one perches to a stone; thence by lands of Benjamin Sharpless, south nine and a half degrees east, one hundred and seven and five-tenth perches, to the place of beginning,

CONTAINING 87 ACRES

and one hundred and thirty-three perches. Conditions made known on day of sale.
MARY RUPP,
Roaringcreek, June 10, 1870. Administratrix.

THE SUBSCRIBER HEREBY gives notice that he still continues the
MANUFACTURE OF
WHEELER'S PATENT RAILWAY CHAIN HORSE POWERS,
and is again in the field for the Harvest of 1870, and is prepared to furnish Farmers with the most reliable Machines offered to the public.

I also build DOUBLE-GEARED JACKS, to attach to the rod of a four-horse Lever Power, to attach my Threshers to. Three horses will do the same amount of threshing with this arrangement, that four will with any other thresher.

I am also Agent to sell WHEELER'S COMBINED THRESHER and WINNOWERS.

For further particulars or for the purpose of ordering machines, address
J. M. HULSHIZER,
je10'70-1m Light Street, Col. Co., Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JOHN YEAGER, DEC'D.
Letters of administration on the estate of John Yeager late of Locust twp., Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Wellington Yeager residing in Roaringcreek twp., Col. co. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned, administrator, without delay.
WELLINGTON YEAGER,
je9'70-6w. Administrator.

IRON FENCING.
The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to put up, in the most substantial and cheapest manner, the latest and most improved patterns of iron fence, about houses, and in grave yards and cemeteries. Their beauty and permanence make them deservedly popular, and they are being generally adopted. For particulars apply to either
THOMAS TROUNTON
or JESSE COLEMAN.
Bloomsburg, May 20, 1870-tf.

L IST OF DEALERS
OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.
I hereby certify that the following list of dealers taken, returned and classified by me, in accordance with the several acts of assembly, in and for the county of Columbia, for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

BLOOM TOWNSHIP.

Names.	Business.	Class.	Licenses.
McKelvy Neal & Co	Store	7	$40 00
Miss A D Webb	Book Store	14	7 00
I W Hartman	Store	14	15 00
D A Beckley	Book Store	14	7 00
E F Lutz	Drug "	14	7 00
Joseph Correll	Store	14	7 00
G W Correll	Furniture Store	13	10 00
J K Eyer	Store	13	10 00
L E Whary	Tin Shop	14	7 00
J K Girton	Store	14	7 00
A M Ruppert	Tin Shop	14	7 00
Moyer Bros	Drug Store	14	7 00
"	"	14	7 00
Wilmeyer & Jacoby	Confectionery	14	7 00
Fox & Webb	"	14	7 00
S H Miller & Son	Store	12	12 50
Robbins & Eyer	"	14	7 00
Misses Barton	Millinery	14	7 00
James Cadman	Cabinet Store	14	7 00
Miller & Wolf	Store	12	12 50
Runyan & Wardin	Hardware Store	12	12 50
W H Brown	Confectionery & Grocery	14	7 00
C Marx	Store	13	10 00
J H Maize	Grocery	14	7 00
A J Evans	Clothing Store	14	7 00
David Fornay	Grocery	14	7 00
William Robb	Furniture Store	14	7 00
Elias Mendenhall	Store	11	15 00
Isaiah Hagenbuch	Tin Shop	14	7 00
Henry Heim	Grocery	14	7 00
Caroline R Houser	"	14	7 00
C B Secholtz	Store	14	7 00
E Jacobs	Confectionery	14	7 00
N J Hendershott	Drug Store	14	7 00
C H Bower	Shoe "	14	7 00
M P Lutz	Store	13	10 00
David Lowenberg	Clothing Store	14	7 00
Paxton & Harman	Millers	13	20 00
Mrs David Brobst	Confectionery	14	7 00
O A Jacoby	Grocery	14	7 00
Bloomsburg Iron Co	Store	7	40 00
BEAVER.			
W K Longenberger	Store	14	7 00
F L Sliuman	"	14	7 00
Abraham Hice	"	14	7 00
BERWICK BOR.			
A H R Bower	Store	12	12 50
I M Seesholtz	Tin Shop	14	7 00
Bowman & Jackson	Store	12	12 50
Miller Hughes & Co	"	14	7 00
"	Drug Store	14	7 00
J H Dodson	"	14	7 00
Mrs B F Evans	Millinery	14	10 00
N W Stocker	Cabinet & Stoves	13	7 00
D G Jacoby	Confectionery	14	7 00
Miss Bell Bertram	Millinery	14	7 00
Jackson & Wooden	Store	10	20 00
H U Fries	Miller	13	10 00
BRIAR CREEK.			
T J Lawalt	Grocery	14	7 00
Wm L Fries	Miller	14	7 00
Peter Hayman	"	13	7 00
Wm M Klinetob	Store	14	7 00
A W Eaton	"	14	7 00
W M Hinkel	"	14	7 00
BENTON.			
Benjamin M'Henry	Store	12	10 00
Samuel Rhone	Shoe Store	14	7 00
H F Epworth	Store	14	7 00
Samuel Hopcock	"	14	7 00
B D Cole	"	14	7 00
Thomas B Cole	Miller	14	7 00
CATAWISSA.			
J S M'Ninch	Miller	14	7 00
Yetter Cool & Co	Store	10	20 00
J K Sharpless & Sons	"	10	20 00
Geo Manhardt	Shoe Store	14	7 00
Thomas E Harder	Cabinet Room	14	7 00
Wm Hartman	Cabinet Room	14	7 00
Geo Hughes & Son	Stoves	14	7 00
S D Rinard	Tin & Stoves	14	7 00
M M Brobst	Store	12	12 50

The Columbian.

...nsburg, Friday, June 10, 1870.

...person who took from us, a short ...since that silver dollar, dated 1870, ...ested to return it. For the pur... a joke it has been kept long ...g.

...he Reformed festival to be held ...16th and 17th of June, at Say... Hall, a splendid Bible is to be ...ted to the Minister receiving the ...t number of votes.

...townsman Henry Zuppinger ...ng been known as a most excellent ...an on American Levers, Eng... levers, Detached Levers, Anchors ...Cylinders, also on jewelry, musi... cles spectacles, nose glasses &c.; ...rt him.

...W PAPER. We have received a ...of the *Shenandoah Herald*, a well ...ed, lively, eight-paged paper, which ...olds out as its first numbers prom... ...ill command patronage and circu... It is edited with life and spice ...e wish it success.

...TIVAL.—There will be a Straw... Festival this evening, at the Hall ...e Institute, the proceeds to be ap... to the arrangement and enlarge... of the Normal School Library. ...rost there will be a large attend... for so commendable an object.

... THEM!—Those Hay Rakes made ...W. Sample & Co. They are the very ...in the market. Our farmers should ...hem, by all means, before paying ...her price for an inferior machine. ...le & Co., do the best of work, and do ...ecommend an article unless they ...y it is good.

...our notice last week of the Singer ...g Machines, we printed four thous... ...s the number made by them; it ...ld have read four hundred and ... thousand. This company now ...e twenty thousand a year; more ...any other Sewing Machine com... in the world.

...SINESS men should not send out a ...e letter or bill without printed ...ings upon them. Such headings ...excellent advertisements, and cost ...a slight advance on the plain paper. ...are prepared to print all such sta... ...ery at prices considerably reduced, ...do the work in the very best style.

...HE Phi-Beta-Kappa Society of the ...mbus Male and Female Academy, ...give an exhibition in the Academy ...ory, New Columbus, on Wednes... and Thursday evenings, June 22nd ... 23rd. As these entertainments are ...n by the Society as a *complimentary* ...ff to Prof. Killgore, the Principal, ...hoped a full audience will be in ...ndance each night.

...ILITARY.—For the information of ...e who propose to raise or enter ...tary companies under our State law ...had intended to publish the various ...bearing on the subject. They are ...umerous and lengthy, that we have ...the space to do so. Any one desir... information, however, on any point ...his nature, we will cheerfully fur... ...h it.

...ORRECTION.—In our account of the ...rder of young Yohe in last week's ...e, we stated that the deed was com... ...ed by an Irishman. This was an ...r. The boy stated that the man ...an American. We feel called upon ...make this correction because almost ...ry crime that is committed is saddled ...n Irishmen without a particle of ev... ...ce to implicate them.

...HE German Reformed Congregation ...Bloomsburg deserve public notice ...their praise-worthy efforts to render ...song during their worship *congrega...al*. Recently they purchased a new ...an while Professor Ludwig with the ...racteristic of a benevolent man of ...nts has with much self-denial un... ...taken the instruction of those in... ...ed for that beautiful flower of the ...man soul—musical devotion. On.

...HE *Republican* says Millard Lodge ...Espy, "was only organized some two ...nths ago." How, then, in the name ...Odd Fellowship, have they made so ...any fifth degree members from those ...itiated by them. Hunt up your Con... ...tution and By-Laws, Doctor.

...P. S. A little later reflection induces ...e to think that the Doctor being a Rad... ...l, don't care a —— for the Constitu... ...n.

...HE ESPY CELEBRATION.—The pic... ...nic and picnic of Millard Lodge, I. O. ...O. F. at Espy on Saturday last was ...e finest we ever saw in this County. ...me two hundred Odd Fellows were ...procession, while the men, women ...d children of the neighborhood gen... ...ally, turned out to give honor to the ...casion. The picnic was in Creveling's ...oods, half a mile from the village, ...e principal address was delivered by ...ev. C. Graves, of Milton, and a short ...e by C. B. Brockway. The dinner ...as a magnificent affair, and notwith... ...anding the unusual attendance there ...as enough and to spare. Concord, ...ountain, and Van Camp Lodges were ...represented, the latter but slimly, ...owever, owing to the shortness of the ...me after the invitation was received. ...he Bloomsburg Band furnished music ...the occasion.

...GRAND CELEBRATION.—The follow... ...g programme was adopted by the ...mmittee of Arrangements, for the ...lebration of July 4th, 1870, in Orange... ...ille: The firing of a national salute of ...e hundred guns, at sunrise, by the ...angeville Light Artillery. At ten ...clock in the forenoon, "Pocahontas, sa... ...ing the life of Captain Smith," will be ...ramatized by several young ladies and ...ntlemen in Indian costume. At one ...clock the procession, composed of ...ire societies and citizens, will form ...d march to Megargell's Grove, where ...ora tion will be delivered by Hon. C. ...Buckalew, after which there will be ...strumental and Vocal Music by the ...angeville Brass Band, and Juvenile ...ee Club, the latter composed of twea... ...young Misses. In the evening a ...nd display of Fire Works, under the ...anagement of experienced persons. ...he public generally are respectfully ...vited.

By Order Committee of Arrange... ...nts.

J. B. HARMAN, Chairman.
J. J. CONNER, Sec'y.

...SELECTIONS OF NEWSPAPERS.—Most ...ople think the selection of suitable ...atter for the newspaper the easiest ...art of the business. How great an er... ...r. To look over and over one hun... ...red exchange papers, from which to ...elect enough for one, especially when ...he question is not what shall, but what ...shall not be selected, is not a very easy ...ask. Not unfrequently it is the case ...that an editor looks over all his ex... ...change papers for something interesting ...and can find absolutely nothing. Every ...paper is richer than a contribution box; ...and yet something must be had—his pa... ...per must be cut with something in it, ...and he does the best he can. Every ...subscriber thinks the paper is printed ...for his own benefit, and if there is noth... ...ing that suits him—it is good for noth... ...ing. As many subscribers as an editor ...has, so many tastes he has to consult. ...One wants something very smart and ...another something sound. One ...likes anecdotes, fun and frolic, and his ...next door neighbor wonders that a man ...of sense will put such stuff in his paper. ...Something spicy comes out, and the ...editor is a blackguard. Next comes ...something argumentative, and the edi... ...tor is a dull fool. And so between them ...all, the poor fellow gets the worst of it.

WHATEVER you do, do it willingly. A boy who is whipped at school never learns his lesson well. A man who is compelled to work cares not how badly it is performed. He who pulls off his coat cheerfully, strips up his sleeves in earnest, and sings while he works is the man for me.

IF the government spends no millions for less worthy objects than that of pensioning the veterans of 1812, nobody will complain. The bill to pension the heroes of that war will require an expenditure of $2,000,000 per annum. It is a matter of simple justice and should not be permitted to fail in the Senate.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.—B. P. Fortner, Deputy Collector 13th District gives notice that the persons assessed for Excise Taxes in the county of Columbia, will make payment as follows: Berwick, on Saturday, June 25th at the Hotel of Benj. Williams; Bloomsburg, Monday and Tuesday, June 27th and 28th, at the hotel of John Leasock; Catawissa, June 29th and 30th, at Collector's office; Centralia, July 5th. Those neglecting or refusing to pay at the time appointed, will become liable to pay the penalties imposed by law.

SOMNABULISM. A few evenings since a little daughter of one of our fellow-townsmen, who is addicted to sleep walking, was discovered clinging to the sill of one of the second story windows, her body on the outside and in imminent danger of falling to the ground below. The hired girl discovered the child and immediately shrieked aloud for help. The father of the little somnabulist came to the rescue and succeeded in extricating her from her perilous position.—*Miltonian.*

PLUCK.—We were a witness the other day of a remarkable instance of courage displayed by a hen! A neighbor of ours had a matronly chicken with a brood of a dozen and a half of wee ones, who were picking and pecking about after the manner of those feathered bipeds, when suddenly a huge rat darted from an adjacent board pile, and seizing one of the chicks, turned to carry off his prize. His movements were rapid, but not enough so for his own safety; the quick eye of the mother saw the foul deed (no joke on the fowl) and with ruffled plumage pounced upon the marauder. So fierce was her attack that but a moment elapsed before the discomfited rat—chickenless and covered with blood—was glad to escape from the beak and claws of the infuriated hen and seek a place of refuge. The chick was found to be uninjured beyond the loss of a few feathers. The hen is partly game, which accounts for the intrepidity displayed by her.

TWO CHILDREN KILLED BY A RAT.—A few days since, a Mrs. Smith, residing in Van Buren street, East Brooklyn, was attracted by the screams of her child, which she had left asleep in one of the upper rooms of the house. As she entered the room a large rat sprang from the cradle and made its escape, and Mrs. Smith discovered that the child's leg was considerably mutilated.

A physician was called in but the child sickened and died in a few days. Mrs. Smith had taken a poor woman to live with her, who had a child about the same age or a little older than the one she lost. This woman left her child asleep for a short time in the room she occupied, and was alarmed the other morning by hearing it scream. On hastening to it she found that the rat, which was just making its escape, had bitten the child severely in the neck, severing some of the chords. This child, like the other, immediately took sick and died.

THE *Press*, in urging its party to select a better class of representatives, says:

"Leaving aside other considerations, we should be pleased to see the good men of both parties devote their energies to securing delegates of reputable character and free from all suspicion of connection with rings, cliques or combinations of any kind. That point gained, the rest will follow. And this is equally the duty of men of both parties. In any district which the Democracy will carry, it is the interest of all respectable citizens that the Democratic nominations be of the best character. Who, for instance, in all Pennsylvania, will not thank the Democratic party for sending to the Legislature of the State Mr. Buckalew, instead of some man of the usual character of their nominees."

In the same article it makes a complimentary allusion to our Representative, George Scott, and classes him among the few honest and incorruptible members of the late Legislature. *Columbia county always sends good men to Harrisburg.*

THE YOHE MURDER.—On last Tuesday morning, at 3 o'clock, the young man, Jefferson F. P. Yohe, who was shot and robbed on Friday morning of last week, died from the effects of his wound. An inquest was held on the body the same morning, by Deputy Coroner, James Love, of Girardville, and a *post mortem* examination made by Drs. Reagan, Shultz, and Rooke, when it was found that the ball passing in at the side of the neck had struck the spinal column, but whether it had gone up into the base of the brain or down into the spinal column, the physicians could not determine, as it would take so much dissection that the body could not have been afterwards removed conveniently. A verdict was rendered by the jury in accordance with the facts. The body was removed to Mifflinville, Monday, and buried from his father's residence on Wednesday.

Part of the time, Yohe could converse and was quite sensible, and he described to Mr. Herring and his father the appearance of the men who committed the deed. The man who asked him to ride and then shot him, was of medium size, had a mustache and wore a black cap and coat, and light pants; the other who rushed out of the woods and robbed him, wore light clothing.

As far we can learn, no trace has been found of the murderers. Mr. Peter Creger, of the Coal Police, tried to trace them on the Catawissa road, but if they escaped that way, he could not trace behind.—*Shenandoah Herald.*

COUNTERFEITERS.—Two men, one Michael Hertzel, from Mifflinville, Columbia county, and the other—Frederick, of Nescopec, were about town on the afternoon of the shooting of young Yohe. Their actions and appearance were suspicious, and coming from the same locality attention was directed to them in connection with the murder.

They arrived by the Reading noon train on Friday, and got off at Flour Barrel station, where they reported themselves as coming from Girardville, where they said they had been staying a few days.

On Sunday morning, Messrs. D. S. Hess and Reuben Hillyard went to Girardville to make inquiries concerning them, where they found that they had only been in town over night, and in the morning they had gone to Ashland before coming to Shenandoah, where they tried to pass a $10 counterfeit note on the National Bank of Rome, N. Y., which was refused, so, being in Ashland at the time of the affair they could have had nothing to do with it personally. They also attempted to pass a $20 counterfeit on the same bank, at Kuhn's clothing store in Girardville, but it was also refused. At Shenandoah, however, they had better luck and got off a $1 bill at the Exchange Hotel, and two $10's, one each on Mrs. Delany and Mrs. Groody, all on the National Bank of Rome.

They left town on Saturday morning for Columbia county, in a team, but went no further than Ringtown station, where they got off. They were followed there but could be traced no farther. We suppose that these parties will also make good their escape.—*Shenandoah Herald.*

THE KALEIDOSCOPE.

—A map of busy life,
—Its fluctuations and its vast concerns."

CVI.

CHANCELLORSVILLE.

It is my purpose to detail the movements of the different Corps in this eventful campaign only so far as may be necessary to understand our own movements.

Hooker determined to attack Lee on his left flank. It is true this was protected by the Rappahannock and Rapidan Rivers, as well as by the "Wilderness," but it seemed more feasible than a direct attack, and would have the effect of drawing our opponent from his entrenchments.

The movement began Monday, April 27th, (1863) by the Fifth, Eleventh and Twelfth Corps moving to Kelly's Fo. —some twenty-seven miles above—which they reached on the 28th. This was crossed without difficulty, as well as the Rapidan, and the three Corps established their position at Chancellorsville, which, by the way consisted of but a single house. The Second Corps, in the meantime took up a position at United States Ford so as to maintain a communication between the two wings of the army, and on Thuslay evening joined the other three Corps, thus throwing in Lee's rear, without loss, 50,000 men. Hooker the same evening made his head-quarters at Chancellorsville. So elated was he with the success of the movements up to this time that he issued a bombastic order, in the Pope style, in which he stated that "the operations of the last three days have determined that our enemy must either ingloriously fly or come out from behind his defences and give us battle on our own ground, where certain destruction awaits him." He also boastingly remarked: "The rebel army is now the legitimate property of the Army of the Potomac. They may as well pack up their haversacks and make for Richmond, and I shall be after them." He forgot that Gen. Lee commanded the Confederate army, and that Stonewall Jackson was one of his lieutenants. In order to mask the movements of the flanking Corps, the First, Third and Sixth moved to the river opposite Fredericksburg, on Tuesday, the 28th and induced the enemy to believe that an attack would be made there. It rained almost incessantly, but this did not hinder our march as it would have done a month sooner. Our Battery was then connected with the First Corps, which occupied its old position on the left of the line. On Wednesday, before daylight the batteries were posted within a few hundred yards of the river in order to cover the crossing. An attempt was made to lay the pontoons early in the morning, but failed on account of the vigilance of their sharp-shooters in the rifle pits on the opposite side of the river. About 9 o'clock, however, the fog rose, and a fresh effort was made which proved successful, and in about fifteen minutes our men captured over 100 of their pickets. For some time the firing was very rapid on both sides, but we alone used artillery. It did not take long to construct two bridges, and Wadsworth's Division of our Corps crossed over; and Sedgwick, on our right, also sent across a portion of his Corps, at the same point where they had crossed last December. By means of the Balloon Corps we could see that as yet the enemy had not learned our real point of attack, as their army remained behind its entrenchments. We could distinctly hear the firing of the marching Corps.

On Thursday the enemy opened on us from four different points, their guns on our left enfilading our line. Immediately in our front they had four 20 pounder Parrott guns, and the aim of their gunners was fearfully accurate. But what annoyed us most was a Whitworth gun, the range of which is over four miles. The projectile is a solid bolt about ten inches long and three in diameter. It flies so swiftly that it gives no notice of its approach, and *dodging* is useless. Even the "*sit*" of a minnie ball is more easily avoided. Capt. Thomson, whose Battery was on our immediate right, picked up a few of these troublesome missiles, and fired them back to the enemy, "to make them believe," as he said, "that we had a Whitworth too." During the heaviest firing a chance shell frightened a rabbit from its lair, and it was at once pursued to the water's edge by a dozen shouting soldiers, whose love for sport exceeded their fear of a rifle shot. Night caused the firing on both sides to cease.

During the day Sickles' Corps, the Third, left us, and unobserved by the enemy joined Hooker at Chancellorsville, making a force of near 70,000 men at that point.

Friday was a day of inaction to the troops in front of Fredericksburg. Just after dusk however, the enemy commenced cheering lustily along their lines, to which our men as heartily responded. They also built bonfires in front of their works, doubtless to cover the movements of a large part of their army.

In the meantime nothing had been heard of our cavalry, which, numbering 10,000 men had been sent on a raid to cut the rebel communications, but unfortunately at the same time it deprived us of the use of an important arm of the service.

By this time Hooker's movements were completely developed, and Lee rapidly concentrated his forces to meet him on his chosen ground, leaving a feeble force to hold the Fredericksburg heights. Hooker, however, pushed his troops forward several miles, his left resting on the Rappahannock river, and uncovering Banks' Ford, while the right pushed out on the plank road to the open country where after some hard fighting, an admirable position was obtained on a commanding ridge. To the surprise of every one the line was ordered to be abandoned, and our men reluctantly fell back to their former lines, closely pressed by the enemy. Our distance from Sedgwick was not only increased, but we were cooped up in an interminable wilderness, and our position was commanded by the one vacated, which of course was seized by the enemy.

Saturday morning found our Corps (the First) still in front of Fredericksburg. Their artillery opened on us heavily, and we responded rapidly. Their firing ceased about 10 a. m., and about noon our bridges were taken up, and we commenced moving up the river. By a forced march we reached the scene of action, crossing the Rappahannock at the United States' Ford. We there learned what a fearful blow had been dealt us by Stonewall Jackson's Corps, which, by marching to our extreme right had doubled up and thoroughly routed the Eleventh Corps, capturing thousands of prisoners, and some twenty pieces of artillery. Battery after battery was sent in to check the advancing tide but they could only operate at short range, and were literally used up. Leppine's Battery of our Corps, lost in thirty minutes, out of four officers one killed and two wounded, besides forty men and as many horses. Several of his limbers were exploded and the infantry were obliged to drag the guns from the field. In fact, while the proportion of artillery to infantry in the Corps was as one to twelve, their loss was one-third of the total. The rear of the army was clogged with deserters, and the remnants of regiments that had been broken during the day.

QUIEN SABE?

AMONG the Northern arrivals since our last are Perry John and wife, from Bear Gap, Pa., and Hon. James Kester from Catawissa, Pa.—*North Carolinian.*

THIS is the age of progress and conventions, and the most important one during the last eighteen years assembled at New York, each member possessing superior mechanical ability and having had fifteen years experience in making Sewing Machines. All the various patents, plans of construction and different devices were fully considered, with the view of supplying a machine with all the late improvements, adapted to all varieties of family sewing, and free from the objections attached to others; making the lock stitch alike on both sides, running at high speed on light or heavy goods, and making perfect work year after year without getting out of order. It was decided that these objects were fully attained in the Singer New Family Sewing Machines, making a demand for them, greater than ever was known in the history of Sewing Machines. In saving time, health, and in making home happy these machines have done more to advance women's rights than all the conventions held for that purpose.

ANOTHER EPISCOPAL DIOCESE CREATED.—The necessity of dividing the arduous labors of Bishop Stevens by the creation of a new diocese has long been apparent, and the subject has been a theme of deep thought and earnest discussion among the members of the Episcopal persuasion in Phil'a., as well as in other portions of the State. On Thursday the matter was brought before the Episcopal Convention, in session at Philadelphia, when the following favorable action was taken:

Mr. Robert A. Lamberton, of Harrisburg, offered a resolution to the effect that all that part of the Diocese of Pennsylvania which lies outside of the counties of Philadelphia, Delaware, Chester, Montgomery and Bucks, be a new diocese.

Mr. Bohlen moved as an amendment that there be added to the above named counties those of Northampton, Lehigh, Berks and Lancaster.

An additional amendment was offered requiring that a majority of the clergy and vestry within the bounds of the proposed diocese consent thereto.

The last amendment was adopted, and thereupon a discussion arose upon the second amendment.

Judge Parry, of Schuylkill, opposed a division of the diocese, for the reason that he thought it would be impolitic at the present time.

Mr. Lamberton, in advocating a division upon the five county line, said that beyond the counties named, thirty-nine parishes out of seventy-five had, through the clergy and vestry, expressed themselves favorable to the division proposed.

The Rev. Dr. Paret read a paper, by which it appeared that out of fifty-four clergymen stationed within the counties proposed to be set off, thirty-four had approved the measure.

A protracted discussion took place upon the second amendment, some of the speakers favoring the nine county, others the five county line. The advocates of the five county line generally belonged to the parishes embraced within the proposed diocese.

The amendment was not agreed to.

The question then recurred on the original resolution, when the yeas and nays were called. The result was as follows: Of the clergy 111 voted aye, 27 voted no. Of the laity 94 churches voted aye, 18 voted no and 2 were divided.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Go and get a cool glass of Beer or old stock Ale and see the "live Crocodile" at Widmyer & Jacoby's Saloon, Exchange Block.

DR. BEARDSLEY, of New York, the well known Physiological Lecturer, may be consulted on all forms of chronic diseases, at the American Hotel, Bloomsburg, Wednesday and Thursday, June 15th and 16th, two days only. Diseases of the eye, ear, throat and catarrh a specialty. 21*

"LIVER Complaint," Indigestion, Despepsia, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, and those chronic diseases peculiar to females as Weaknes, Irregularities, Weak Back, and Laucorrhea, are cured in one-third the time necessary to cure them with any other remedy by using Dr. Pierce's Alterative Extract or Golden Medical Discovery. Sold by Druggists, or send three and a quarter dollars to R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y., and get three bottles free of Eqpress charges.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PONCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating, silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.

Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side.

Bloomsburg, Jan. 31, '68 tf

MUSIC.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has located in their midst for the purpose of following his profession as a teacher of music. For a number of years he has been located in Brooklyn, N. Y., but continued ill-health made a country residence desirable. He will teach scholars at their homes, or in classes, as they may prefer, at moderate rates.

PIANOS TUNED

or repaired at short notice. All orders can be left at this office.

He would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. I. W. NILES.

Bloomsburg, May 27, 1870-tf

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JAMES EMMITT, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of James Emmitt, late of Hemlocktwp., Columbia county, dec'd, have been granted by the Register of said county to Andrew J. Emmitt and Christian E. Emmitt of Hemlock township, Columbia county, Pa. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Executors in Columbia county. Those indebted to the estate either on note, judgment, mortgage or book account will make payment to the Executors without delay.

ANDREW J. EMMITT,
CHRISTIAN E. EMMITT,
Executors.

Je3'70-6w.

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TREASURER'S SALE

OF UNSEATED LANDS IN COLUMBIA CO.

Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of Assembly entitled an Act directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and other purposes, passed the thirteenth day of March, 1815, and the further supplements thereto passed on the 13th day of March, 1817, and the 25th day of March, 1823, and the 9th day of March, 1847, the Treasurer of Columbia county, hereby gives notice to all persons concerned therein, that unless the County, Road, School, Poor, Bounty and State taxes due on the following tracts of unseated lands, situate in Columbia county, are paid before the day of sale, the whole or such parts of each tract as will pay the costs chargable thereon, will be sold at the Court House, in the town of Bloomsburg, Pa., on the 13th day of June, 1870, and to continue by adjournment, from day to day for arrearages of taxes due said County, and costs accrued on each tract respectively.

No. of Acres.	Warrantees or Owners.	Dol.	Cts.
	CENTRE.		
5	Allabach Benjamin	$ 1	20
33	Conner Isaiah, Est	6	63
33	Conner Samuel	6	63
65½	Dewitt & Benedict	7	20
7	Fritz William Est	1	98
3	Good Jacob		74
¼	Steely Philips		86
	CATAWISSA.		
30	Weaver Elias	11	41
10	Yantz S & BM		93
100	Clewell Jacob Jr	6	35
54	Brobst J S	3	48
65	Billmyer M & Geo	18	69
7	Clewell Joseph	2	16
	CONYNGHAM.		
270	Jordan Robert	99	49
280	Porter Andrew	632	70
303	Walker Lewis	672	98
1304 170	Ruston Thomas	62	87
½ of 380	Ruston Mary	140	43
½ of 170	Ruston Thomas	62	87
½ of 380	Ruston Mary	140	43
156	Paxton Kline & Sharpless	199	25
281	Beasley Johnson	234	43
281	Hiltzheimer Thomas	234	43
252	Wickersham Amos	151	97
284	Sharnon Wm.	1406	93
100	Bickham George		65
39	Berns Thomas	19	98
60	Lindenmuth, Kline & Co	4	12
20	Lindenmuth Geo B	4	65
1 lot	Leiby J W	5	57
1 "	Marr H S	2	35
1 "	Reinbold C W	2	31
2 "	Wertman Daniel	2	42
2 "	Wallace Wm	4	19
1 "	Frank Yocum	2	47
8	Walker Lewis	3	63
225	Kline John	24	88
401	Young John	195	01
429	Beam Joshua	157	18
460	Brown Nathaniel	329	67
1 lot	Cleaver Elias		61
1 "	Cooke Catharine	2	03
2 "	Cook Darry	8	02
3 "	Klingerman Fred	6	61
1 "	Kachenris Geo		78
1 "	Goodman Wm	1	29
400	Kline John	13	70
	FISHINGCREEK.		
99	Buckalew Wm Est	9	14
300	Doty & Pealer	30	45
	" "		33
	" "	1	43
	" "	1	53
30	Fleckenstine Nathan	5	58
200	Freas & Hoffman	10	15
17	Geisinger Jacob	1	96
29	Ikeler Wm	5	03
65	Jones Richard	19	81
14	Jones James N	1	59
100	Mears Williams	10	15
100	Montgomery Daniel Est	10	68
17	Patterson H W	1	96
200	Pealer Samuel J	12	18
3	Pealer George		58
18	Unangst Philip	2	03
50	" Abraham	5	69
12	Whitenight Wm	3	38
79	Zaner John	13	41
	FRANKLIN.		
40	Boyer Edward	11	01
40	Lilley Abraham	3	40
4	Swank Geo		76
	GREENWOOD TWP.		
22	Battin B F	3	38
22	Cooper Mark P	5	14
9	Ikefer A J	1	39
3	Kline Daniel		47
100	Melick John	26	60
100	Titman Abraham Est	18	30
	CENTRALIA BORO.		
2 lots	Artor John	12	44
1 "	Boyle John	1	07
1 "	Callahan James	7	35
1 "	Casey John	3	85
1 "	Dougherty Michael	5	48
1 "	Dickson Daniel	5	77
2 "	Kline & Reinbold	7	61
1 "	John Jesse	1	45
12 "	Lehigh & Mahanoy R R Co	49	40
1 "	Madden Thomas	6	28
1 "	Maeben Thomas	3	08
1 "	Meehan James	4	49
1 "	Nevin Michael	7	69
1 "	Reily	3	85
1 "	Sheppard B F	3	05
1 "	Wittich Frederick	3	83
1 "	Zeigler William	3	92
2 "	Gable Henry	3	85
1 "	Morgan John D	1	50
1 "	Moore Grace Mr	5	00
2 "	Van Buren S E Mrs	2	20
1 "	Quinn Patrick	1	60
1 "	Cannon Bernard		33
1 "	Cane Terrence		33
1 "	Keller Widow	1	77
1 "	Loveland H A	4	55
1 "	McKinney Chas		33
1 "	Stare John	3	55
12 "	Collins T T	7	17
	Hanly John G	2	05
1 "	Hurley John	1	80
1 "	Edward James	1	15
3 "	Riven James	1	20
1 "	Beaver Daniel		40
1 "	Davis Henry		30
1 "	Fenstermacher J H		99
2 "	Jones Ann T Mrs	2	67
1 "	Kline Caroline	2	23
2 "	Langen Pet	2	23
1 "	McLaughlin F	1	80
1 "	Murphy Thomas		40
	Murphy Bridget		40
	Manihan John		40
	Manihan Thomas		40
2 "	Marks Lloyd	2	20
1 "	Marks George	2	20
1 "	McHugh James	1	17
	Welsh Martin		40
1 "	Kline John	1	70
1 "	Cain Owen	1	10
2 "	Graf Michael	1	27
1 "	Durkin Ellen	1	55
	BRIARCREEK TWP.		
280	Apple Paul	12	90
38	Bowman Jesse	12	90
55	Brittain Wm A	4	85
300	Bush Reuben	32	25
400	Beach Nathan	38	70
100	" "	9	68
180	Buhoe Lewis	12	90
210	Bryan Guy	11	65
28	Clem W T D	9	39
10	Evans Wm	3	21
65	Hicks Jesse		65
100	Fenstermacher J	6	43
100	Reecer Abraham	12	90
43	Stackhouse Joseph Bal	6	43
100	Suit Adam	9	25
5	Sitler Jacob		32
100	Sponenberg Philip	6	45
45	Yost John	2	88
19	Zaner John	3	25
	BEAVER TWP.		
400	Columbia Coal & Lumber Co	27	68
400	" " "	27	68
280	" " "	124	69
400	" " "	27	68
	Davis Isaac	1	85
	Harriger Jacob	6	15
300	Miller Elias	20	91
100	Mann A Reat	7	10
200	Noyer Catharine	12	20
100	Noyer George	6	15
140	Snigenser George	9	85
40	Uehlicher Moses	2	83
100	Shipman H W	7	39
2563	West Buck Mountain Coal & Iron Company	81	60
70	Morris Daniel	6	35
	BENTON.		
48	Armstrong Hannah	5	38
48	White Tracy	8	17
48	Buckle William	3	96
48	Pennington Jesse R	3	75
	HEMLOCK.		
12	Appleman William	3	15
50	Appleman D R	7	77
100	Brugler Samuel	14	03
30	Campbell L N	3	83
96	Harris Jacob	7	34
100	Shick Geo	15	60
200	Hagenbuch Isaac	7	51
25	Everett James Est	5	23
68	Jones Richard	4	80
82	Everett Moses	5	83
5	Kelley Samuel		48
10	Herring David		63
	PINE.		
10	Jacoby O A	1	10
1 lot	Heath Sylvester	1	01
	ROARINGCREEK.		
985	Burgered Isaac	20	75
60	Barnes Thos Jr	4	53
321	Bowes George	20	73
13	Hower George		83
50	Morris Daniel	2	08
50	Doty Frederick	3	14
	SUGARLOAF.		
40	Cole William Est	4	68
25	Cole Ezekiel	20	87
50	Buckalew James	23	69
73	Fritz Henry W	5	85
230	Goss Nathaniel	51	69
205	Robert Gray	25	20
200	Gearhart William	27	98
54	Gearhart George	8	91
350	Montgomery Robt Est	45	26
114	McHenry Daniel Jr	14	53
18	Young Abraham	1	67
5	John Kile		36
	MADISON.		
230	Moser Jacob	28	32
300	Stretch Joseph	31	80
	MONTOUR.		
200	Giger John	2	66
	Groves Brothers	10	76
	Leihy Jacob	2	66
28	Ramsey John Est		57
	MOUNT PLEASANT.		
23	Ale John	5	53
5	McCarty Daniel		74
	MAINE.		
7	Klingaman Elizabeth	1	21
100	Hosler Jacob	5	85
300	Mann Chas F	10	91
10	Miller H G Est	1	41
112	Miller Philip	1	62
67	Shuman Daniel dec'd	4	68
67	Shuman Isaiah "	4	68
½ of 160	Smeck, Brobst, Yetter & Hank	4	88
100	Yetter Isaac	9	78
150	Yetter D & Isaac	9	35
474	Yetter Daniel	9	35
24	Casey Edward	8	76
6	Longenberger George dec'd	5	61
59	Duty Frederick	3	74
	MIFFLIN.		
9	Brown David Sr	2	19
41	Creasy Henry	9	87
200	Keller John	8	03
2	Lutz Elizabeth		40
175	Sungessey Geo	10	60
93	Nuss Jacob	9	00
12	Ponebecker Jacob	1	47
35	Parks Samuel Est	2	30
35	Sutliff Joel	2	80
47	Zimmerman Joshua	8	09

DAVID LOWENBERG,
Bloomsburg, April 8, 1870. Treasurer.

TREASURER'S SALE

OF SEATED LANDS IN COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Also the following lots, pieces or parcels of Seated Lands, returned by the tax collectors, are to be sold at the same time, under the provisions of an act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to the sale of lands for taxes in Columbia County," approved March 6th, 1868:

Acres.	Names of Owners.	Taxes.
	BENTON TWP.	
	Mills John	1 62
	Hurleman John	4 27
2	Koons John	4 74
78	Sutliff Wash	9 93
8	Larish George	1 68
10	BRIARCREEK.	
	Martin Elias	2 39
4	Thomas Josiah	51 60
5	BEAVER.	
	Clark Andrew tract

FARMER'S COLUMN.

Food for Young Turkeys.

Young turkeys do not take kindly to civilization. Breeding turkeys in a large town is never a success. Under domestication, this fowl, so hardy and vigorous in his native forest, has become sickly and puny. There is as great difference between the turkey reared on our highly cultivated farms, and that in the forest of the West, as there is between the invalid girls of our great cities and the stalwart maidens among the highlands of Scotland. The turkey of the forest is a strong healthy fowl, the turkey of the town is a weak, unhealthy one. Improper and unnatural food is the cause of this degeneracy. In bringing up young turkeys nature, and not the cook book, should be consulted.

The food of all young animals, even the herbiverous, is animal food. This fact should never be lost sight of in feeding young poultry. In the first place, the digestive organs of young birds are not strong enough to enable them to dispose of starchy food. There is nothing in their gizzards to enable them to grind up the hard seeds of grain or even the particles of corn meal.

Again it is muscle, not fat, which the young fowl needs; therefore, it requires nitrogenized and not carbonaceous food—flies and worms, not corn and sweet cake. More young birds are killed in the start by stuffing than by starving. The young of no fowl is hatched hungry. Dame Nature starts all birds in life with a hearty meal in their stomachs. Indeed this meal, of the most nutritious kind of food, the yolk of eggs, is sufficient to last the chick for several days; after that it knows enough to reject the meal you throw it and to take the insects offered by its mother.

The most suitable food for young turkeys from two to six days old, is boiled eggs. Insects of all kinds and cooked livers of animals are also good. A cheap and excellent food for young poultry may also be found in fresh curds, provided the whey is drained out.

It is not till the turkey is some two or three weeks old that it will naturally take to eating any sort of grain, and then, only very small seeds. It first needs to build up a digestive apparatus before it can dispose of the kind of food it eats in after life. When the young chicks first manifest an appetite for starchy food, be careful and furnish them with sand or powdered brick if they are not on the ground, as it is necessary to swallow this with the first grain they eat.

Corn and Cabbages for Feeding Cattle.

"The Stowell evergreen corn makes a fodder superior to hay for milch cows, and the amount that can be grown on an acre is fourfold. We have never weighed the fodder when throughly dried; but in its green state we could hardly believe the steelyards, and we shall not tell you what they told us, for fear you will call our veracity in question. But others estimate the yield of the evergreen sweet corn when dry at ten tons per acre. It is so succulent that it is difficult to cure it perfectly for safe storage; and we have therefore preferred to use it green, and depend upon the rowen crop of hay for the main food of our cows during winter.

"Another fodder for our cattle which we desire to suggest is cabbages. The cabbage is one of the most nutritrous of vegetables, and approximates the nearest to meat as food for man of all the vegetables commonly placed on our tables. Indeed no vegetable product is so rich in nitrogen mushrooms alone excepted. The dried leaf of the cabbage, according to Johnson's analysis, contains from thirty to thirty-five per cent. of gluten, the muscle-forming compound. The Irishman, therefore, in following the instincts of his nature, and choosing cabbage for his diet, chooses as well as science could choose for him. We are confident the value of cabbage as food for stock has not been sufficiently appreciated. We have raised them for years, mainly for market, feeding only the refuse leaves and small heads to the cattle, and find that on no green food do they thrive more; and this is the testimony of all who have tried them. Mr. Birnie, of Springfield, is probably the most extensive feeder of cab bages of any one in the State, as he cultivates several acres purposely for feeding cows. His testimony is: "I have found no green food that will put flesh on cows like cabbages." The amount of this food that can be raised on an acre varies with the strength of the soil. There is scarcely any limit to it. On good rich land (and cabbages can be raised on no other), twenty to twenty-five tons per acre is the ordinary yield; and the labor required in their cultivation is but a trifle more than in cultivating an acre of corn.—*Lowell Lectures.*

What is in the Bedroom.

If two persons are to occupy a bedroom during the night, let them step on a weighing scale as they retire, and then again in the morning, and they will find their actual weight is at least a pound less in the morning. Frequently there will be a loss of two or more pounds, and the average loss throughout the year will be more than a pound of matter, which has gone off from their bodies partly from the lungs, and partly through the pores of the skin. The escaped material is carbonic acid, and decayed animal matter or poisonous exhalation. This is diffused through the air, in part absorbed by the bedclothes. If a single ounce of wood or cotton be burned in a room, it will so completely saturate the air with smoke than one can hardly breathe, though there can only be one ounce of foreign matter in the air. If an ounce of cotton be burned every half hour during the night, the air will be kept continually saturated with smoke unless there be an open window or door for it to escape. Now the sixteen ounces of smoke thus formed is far less poisonous than the sixteen of exhalations from the lungs and bodies of two persons who have lost a pound in weight during the eight hours of sleeping; for while the dry smoke is mainly taken into the lungs, the damp odors from the body are absorbed both into the lungs and into the pores of the whole body. Need more be said to show the importance of having bedrooms well ventilated, and of thoroughly airing the sheets, coverlids, and mattresses in the morning, before packing them up in the form of a neatly-made bed?

THE YOUNG FOLKS.

Rogue Taraska.

There was a certain gentleman who had a cook called Taraska, one to whom stealing was like the bread of life. Everything that came in his way, whish! it was gone, and never came back again. There was no telling what ways his master tried to break him of this foul habit—but try as he might, he gained nothing by his trouble. At last he thought to himself, "well, it must be one thing or the other—either to break him of this way of stealing, or else put an end to him altogether." So he sent for Taraska to speak with him.

"Well, Taraska, have you learned well how to steal yet?"

"Pretty well, but not just as it should be. See, now, if you had sent me to study with my uncle, I had been quite a professor now, for my uncle's a first-rate hand at thieving, and knows all the ins and outs of it."

This was a piece of good news for the master, who thought he had discovered a nice way of getting Taraska off his hands without any more trouble. So the very next morning he called him up, furnished him with all he could want for a journey, and bade him God-speed on his way.

When he came to his uncle the old man received him very affectionately, and agreed readily enough to teach him the practical parts of the science of thieving. Accordingly, after giving him two or three days holiday to freshen him up after his journey, Taraska's uncle proposed to his nephew to go a little walk through the forest. Very good—away they went. By-and-by the uncle began looking about on every side, till at last he got his eye on a tall tree which seemed to be what he wanted. He pointed to the topmost branch and said:

"Taraska, my lad, do you see that raven's nest, up yonder, on the top of that big tree?"

"Ay, ay, uncle, I see it plain enough; and what's more the mother's at home sitting upon her eggs."

"You've hit it my boy; and what's more, she is asleep and the thing is to take away the eggs without waking her."

"Well, uncle, I sup pose it can be done; stealing is just stealing, after all."

"Ah, but there's a way of doing everything, too. Now just watch and see how I do it; I'll climb up and take all the eggs from under the mother without her feeling it a bit."

Up went the uncle. Five minutes passed, neither more nor less; look now—there are all the eggs in the uncle's hands!"

"Bravo, uncle!" said Taraska; "you're the one for doing things. It's no joke taking eggs from under a sleeping raven; but now *you've* not been sleeping or dreaming either and yet—where are the soles of your boots?"

The uncle put up one foot, then the other, and sure enough his feet were looking through his boots, and not a bit of sole to be seen. And the reason of this was that Taraska, while his uncle was getting up the tree so cleverly, had whipped out his knife and shaved off the soles of his boots (which were brand-new) without the old man knowing anything about it.

Not many days after this Taraska's uncle invited his nephew to assist him in robbing a monastery which stood but a little way from their haunt. So off they set, and, not to make a long story of it, they cleaned out the holy place from top to bottom.

By this time Taraska began to think that he had pretty nearly completed his education; so back he went to his old master. But such a guest was not at all to the master's taste, and he began to cast about for some way of getting rid of him. At last he hit upon a plan, and, calling up Taraska, he put on a pleasant face, and said to him very kindly:

"Well, Taraska, have you become a first-rate thief by this time?"

"So so; I mustn't praise myself, but I'm not just so bad at it as I might be."

"And whatever I set to steal, could you steal it, do you think?"

"With your good leave, you will hardly find fault with *my* fingers."

"Very good—now we'll see what you can do. If you succeed in what I set you, your fortune's made; but if not, I'll hand you over to the soldiers (*i. e.*, deliver you to justice.) Do you see, yonder comes a priest, leading a cow. Can you steal me that cow, do you think, without the priest seeing you?"

"To be sure I can," says Taraska; "only give me a pair of strong boots."

The master brought him a pair of boots, and away went Taraska. He made a circuit through the forest, and coming out on the high road about a hundred yards in front of the priest, threw one boot in the middle of the road, and slipped behind the trees again Presently the priest came along, and seeing the boot lying there, picked it up.

"What a famous boot for my son now, if there had only been a pair of them! But as it is an odd one I'll e'en let it lie."

But Taraska, coming up the minute he was gone, took the boot again, and making another round among the trees, came out a good way ahead, and threw the boot into the road as before. The priest came along and espied it.

"Ah, now! What a fool I was not to keep the other, and then I'd have had the pair of them! I'll just go back and get it."

And, tying the cow to a tree, he set off. But meanwhile, Taraska stepped nimbly in, cut the rope, and marched off with the cow right into his master's yard.

But the master was no happier than a wolf in a trap when he saw how Taraska had managed; and he determined in some way or other to be even with him yet. So he called him up and said, "This is all very well; but do you think you could steal the plate off my dinner table?"

"Nothing easier," said Taraska, very coolly.

"Very good, if you can do it, well done you! but if not, to the soldiers you go forthwith."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A GENTLEMAN at Montgomery, Alabama, has got a cow that knows more than a great many human beings. She won't be milked by a nigger, any way it can be fixed. The adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment don't seem to make a particle of difference with this disloyal cattle.

HOW TO CURE CONSUMPTION.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF DR. SCHENCK'S GREAT MEDICINES.—Will people never learn to know that a diseased liver and stomach necessarily diseases the entire system? The plainest principles of common sense teach this, and yet there are hundreds who ridicule the idea, and continue in the course which almost inevitably brings them prematurely to the grave. Living as the majority of people do, at complete variance with the laws of nature, it must be apparent to all that, sooner or later, nature will revenge herself. Hence we find that persons who indulge to excess in the use of very rich or indigestible food or intoxicating drinks, invariably pay a heavy penalty in the end. The stomach becomes disordered and refuses to act; the liver fails to perform its functions, dyspepsia and its attendant evils follow, and still the suffering individuals persist in running to the doctors for relief instead of the seat. Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines are recommended to all such. They bring sure and certain relief wherever they are used as directed, and all that is necessary to establish their reputation with every living man or woman in the land is a fair and impartial trial of them. Let those who are skeptical on this point, and who have permitted their prejudices to overrule them against these now celebrated remedies for Consumption, discard their prejudices, and be governed by the principles of reason and common sense. If the system is disordered or deprived of health, in nine cases out of ten the seat of the disorder will be found in the stomach and liver. To cleanse and invigorate the stomach and to stimulate the liver to healthy action, use

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.—The daily increasing demand for these pills is the best evidence of their value. Thousands upon thousands of boxes are sold daily. Why? Simply because they act promptly and efficiently. Invalids who may not find it convenient to call on Doctor SCHENCK in person are informed that full and complete directions for use accompany each package of the

MANDRAKE PILLS, PULMONIC SYRUP AND SEAWEED TONIC.—These medicines will cure consumption unless the lungs are so far gone that the patient is entirely beyond the reach of medical relief.

It may be asked by those who are not familiar with the virtues of these great remedies, "How do Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines effect their wonderful cures of consumption?"

The answer is a simple one. They begin their work of restoration by bringing the stomach liver and bowels into an active healthy condition. It is found that cures like this invariable dissease. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS act on the liver and stomach, promoting secretion, and removing the bile and slime with which they have resulted from the inactive or torpid condition of these organs, and of the system generally. This sluggish state of the body, and the consequent accumulation of the unhealthy substances, cannot prevent the proper digestion of food, and, as a natural consequence, creates disease, which results in prostration and finally in death.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC, when taken regularly, mingle with the food, aid the digestive organs, make good rich blood, and as a natural consequence, give flesh and strength to the patient. Let the locality say what it may, this is the only true cure for consumption. Experience has proved it beyond the shadow of a doubt, and thousands are to-day alive and well who a few years since were regarded as hopeless cases, but who were induced to try Dr. SCHENCK'S remedies, and were restored to permanent health by their use

One of the first steps the physician should take with a consumptive patient is to invigorate the system. Now how is this to be done? Certainly not by giving medicines that exhaust and enervate—medicines that impair instead of improve the functions of the digestive organs. Doctor SCHENCK'S medicines cleanse the stomach and bowels of all substances which are calculated to irritate or weaken them. They cause an appetite—promote healthful digestion—make good blood, and, as a consequence, they invigorate and strengthen the entire system, and more especially those parts which are diseased. If this cannot be done, then the case must be regarded as a hopeless one.

If the physician finds it impossible to make a patient feel HUNGRY, if the diseased person cannot partake of good nourishing food and properly digest it, it is impossible that he can gain in flesh and strength; and it is equally impossible to bring a patient to this condition so long as the liver is hardened with diseased bile, and the stomach laden with unhealthy slime.

Almost the first request made to the physician by a consumptive patient is that he will prescribe something that will remove or allay the cough, night sweats and chills, which are the sure attendants on consumption. But this should not be done, as the cough is only an effort of nature to relieve itself, and the night sweats and chills are caused by the diseased lungs. The remedies ordinarily prescribed do more harm than good. They impair the functions of the stomach, impede healthy digestion, and aggravate rather than cure the disease.

There is, after all, nothing like facts with which to substantiate a position, and it is upon facts that Dr. SCHENCK relies. Nearly all who have taken his medicine in accordance with his directions have not only been cured of consumption, but, from the fact that these medicines act with wonderful power upon the digestive organs patients thus cured speedily gain flesh. Changing the system of all impurities, they lay the foundation for a solid, substantial structure. Restoring these organs to health, they create an appetite. The food is properly assimilated; the quantity of blood is not only increased, but is made rich and strong and in the face of such a condition of the system all disease must be banished.

Full directions accompany each of the medicines, so that it is not absolutely necessary that patients should see Dr. SCHENCK personally, unless they desire to have their lungs examined. For this purpose he is at his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth St., corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M.

Advice is given without charge, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the charge is $5.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each, $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists. apr4'70-1y.

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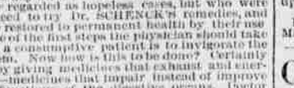

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JACOB METZ.

Bloomsburg, April 26, 1867.

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Thankful to his friends and patrons for past favors he would still continue to solicit the same.

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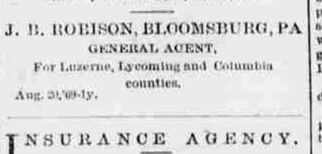

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PHŒNIX PECTORAL CURES COUGH!

25 CENTS. $1.00

The Phœnix Pectoral will cure the diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Colds, Cough, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Sore Throat Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, and Pulmonary Consumption. This medicine is prepared by Dr. Levi Oberholtzer of Philadelphia, and formerly of Phœnixville, Pa., and although it has only been offered for five years, more than one million bottles have already been sold, and the demand for it is increasing every day. Many of the Retail Druggists buy it in lots of five gross, and not a few of the Country Storekeepers try one gross at a time. Nearly every one who has ever sold it testifies to its popularity, and nearly all who have used it, bear testimony to its wonderful power in curing Cough. We are confident that there is no known medicine of such great value to the community as the Phœnix Pectoral.

It has cured cases of the most painful and distressing cough, of years standing.

It has given instant relief in spells of coughing.

It has instantly stayed the paroxysm of Whooping Cough, and greatly shortened its duration.

It has cured Croup in a few minutes.

Consumption has been cured by it, where all other remedies had failed to do good.

Hoarseness has been cured by it in a single night.

Many physicians recommend it, and others use it themselves and administer it in their practice while others oppose it because it takes away their business.

We recommend it to our readers and for further particulars, would refer you to the circular around the bottle where you will find numerous certificates given by persons who have used it.

It is so pleasant to the taste that children cry for it.

It is a stimulating expectorant, giving strength at the same time that it allays the cough.

The proprietor of this medicine has so much confidence in its curative powers from the testimony of thousands who have used it that the money will be refunded to any purchaser who is not satisfied with the effects.

It is so cheap that all can buy it.

Price 25 Cents, Large Bottles $1.00

It is prepared only by

LEVI OBERHOLTZER M. D.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
No. 158 North Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

N. B.—If your nearest Druggist or Storekeeper does not have this medicine ask him to get it for you, and do not let him put you off with some other preparation. He makes more money on it; but go or send at once to some store where you know it is kept, or send to Dr. Oberholtzer. Sold by E. P. Lutz Druggist, Bloomsburg, and H. W. Creasy, & Co., Light Street, and nearly every druggist and storekeeper in Columbia County.

dec. 10,'69-6m,

$10,000 GUARANTEE.

BUCK LEAD
EXCELS ALL OTHER LEAD!

1st. For its Unrivaled Whiteness,
2d. For its Unequalled Durability,
3d. For its Unsurpassed Covering Property.
Lastly for its Economy.

☞ It COSTS LESS to paint with BUCK LEAD than any other White Lead extant. The same weight covers MORE SURFACE, is more DURABLE, and makes WHITER WORK.

BUCK LEAD, is the Cheapest and Best.

$10,000 GUARANTEE.

BUCK ZINC
EXCELS ALL OTHER ZINCS.

1st. For its Unequalled Durability,
2d. For its Unrivaled Whiteness,
3d. For its Unsurpassed Covering Property.
Lastly, for its Great Economy,

being the CHEAPEST, HANDSOMEST, and most DURABLE White Paint in the world,

BUY ONLY

BUCK LEAD AND BUCK ZINC:

TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED,

Satisfaction Guaranteed by the Manufacturers.

BUCK COTTAGE COLORS,

Prepared expressly for Painting

COTTAGES, OUT BUILDINGS of every description, FENCES, &c. THIRTY-FIVE DIFFERENT COLORS, Durable, Cheap, Uniform, and Beautiful shades.

Sample cards sent by Mail if desired.

Dealers' Orders will be promptly executed by the manufacturers,

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
N. W. Cor. Tenth and Market Streets,
jan26'70-1y. Philadelphia

OMNIBUS LINE.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and the public generally that he is running an

OMNIBUS LINE

between this place and the different railroad depots daily (Sundays excepted), to connect with the several trains going South and West on the Catawissa and Williamsport Railroad, and with those going North and South on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad.

His Omnibusses are in good condition, commodious and comfortable, and charges reasonable.

Persons wishing to meet or see their friends depart, can be accomodated upon reasonable charge by leaving timely notice at any of the hotels.

JACOB L GIRTON, Proprietor.

ORANGEVILLE ACADEMY.

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA

PROF. E. J. SCHOONOVER, Principal,
MRS. E. J. SCHOONOVER, Preceptress,

This institution, for the education of young Ladies and Gentlemen, will re-open under charge of Prof. Schoonover, on MONDAY April 4, 1870. Teachers, of acknowledged ability and high order of talent, will be employed in each department, and no effort spared to secure to pupils thorough and judicious culture.

The course of instruction will include all the branches usually taught in High Schools and Seminaries of the first rank.

Special attention given to Normal School training and Commercial instruction.

TERMS:

Primary Department.....$3 to $5 per Quarter
Higher Branches.....$6 to $8 per Quarter

LOCATION:—This excellent institution is located in a pleasant village of about six hundred inhabitants—free from the temptations of a large city—about six miles from the Rail with daily communication to the different roads. The buildings are situated upon an elevation, surrounded by a beautiful grove, and perfectly healthy.

CALENDAR FOR 1870:—Spring session begins April 4th, 1870 and continues 13 weeks, following which there will be a vacation of six weeks. Fall term commences August 15, 1870, continuing 11 weeks. Winter term opens November 7, 1870 continuing 11 weeks.

BOARDING:—Board can be obtained in private families at from $2.50 to $4.00 per week, or desirable rooms will be furnished to students wishing to provide for themselves.

Scholars will be admitted at any time during the session although it is preferable to commence with the term.

For further particulars, address the Principal, at Orangeville, Pa.

mar18'70-3m.

BAUGH'S

RAW BONE
SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

TRADE MARK

SPRING 1870.

FARMERS!

INCREASE YOUR CROP OF
CORN, OATS, POTATOES, WHEAT AND GRASS,
As well as
ADD TO THE FERTILITY OF YOUR SOIL
By a Judicious and Economical mode of
MANURING.
GET THE VALUE OF YOUR OUTLAY THE FIRST SEASON.
OBTAIN BETTER FILLED EARS AND HEAVIER GRAIN.
KEEP YOUR SOIL FREE FROM NOXIOUS WEEDS.
MAKE YOUR LANDS PERMANENTLY FERTILE.

Over SIXTEEN years of constant use, on all crops, has proven that Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate may be depended upon by Farmers.

HIGHLY IMPROVED AND STANDARD WARRANTED.

For sale by Agricultural Dealers generally.

BAUGH & SONS,
Manufacturers.
Office—No. 20 S. Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.
mar18'70-6m.

MUSIC.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has located in their midst for the purpose of following his profession as a teacher of music. For a number of years he has been located in Brooklyn, N. Y., but continued ill-health made a country residence desirable. He will teach scholars at their homes, or in classes, as they may prefer, at moderate rates.

PIANOS TUNED

or repaired at short notice. All orders can be left at this office.

He would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. I. W. NILES.
Bloomsburg, May 27, 1870-tf

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JAMES EMMITT, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of James Emmitt, late of Hemlock twp., Columbia county, dec'd, have been granted by the Register of said county to Andrew J. Emmitt and Christian E. Emmitt of Hemlock township, Columbia county, Pa. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Executors in Columbia county. Those indebted to the estate either on note, judgment, mortgage or book account will make payment to the Executors without delay.

ANDREW J. EMMITT,
CHRISTIAN E. EMMITT,
je3'70-6w. Executors.

Dry Goods & Notions.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrival of

SUMMER GOODS.
DAVID LOWENBERG

invites attention to his stock of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

at his store on

Main Street, two doors above the American House
Bloomsburg, Pa.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of

BOX, SACK, ROCC, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS.

of all sorts, sizes and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,

STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS

SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS

HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,

SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES

He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of a very description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortmen of

CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
DAVID LOWENBERG.

C. C. MARR

have just received from the eastern markets a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Cassimers,
Jeans,
Best bleached &
Brown Muslins,
Calicoes,
Tickings,
Table Linens,
Cotton &
All wool flannels,
&c., &c.,
A good stock of
Ladies dress goods,
Latest styles & patterns,
Spises of all kinds,
Good stock groceries,
Queensware,
Stone ware,
Wood & willow ware,
Flour & Chop,

Also Kitchen Crystal Soap for cleaning Tin, Brass, &c. All goods sold cheap for cash or produce.

He would call the attention of buyers to his well and carefully selected assortment which comprises everything usually kept in the country, feeling confident that he can sell them goods at such prices as will ensure satisfaction.

Nov. 5,'69-tf C. C. MARR.

MILLER'S STORE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
SUMMER GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware
Cedarware
Hardware
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs.

AND NOTIONS GEN RALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

S. H. MILLER & SON.
Arcade Buildings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

CONFECTIONERY.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he has opened a

FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY STORE,

in the building lately occupied by Fox & Webb where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of

PLAIN & FANCY CANDIES,
FRENCH CANDIES,
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS,
NUTS, RAISINS, &C., &C., &C.

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.